THE DAILY GAZETTE:
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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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ATTENTION, DELEGATES!

The Delegates to the different Conventions will meet to-day as follows:

Twenty-Third Congressional District Convention in the new Quarter Sessions Court Room at 10 A. M.

Twenty-Second Congressional District Delegates will meet in the old District Court Room at 10 A. M.

At eleven o'clock, or as soon as both Congressional Conventions adjourn, the two will meet together in the old District Court Room for the purpose of holding Legislative Convention.

At eleven o'clock A. M. the Delegates to the County Convention will meet in the old Quarter Sessions Court Room for the purpose of nominating a County ticket.

Delegates are requested to meet promptly at the hours above named.

GENERALITIES.

NEWARK, N. J., has 130,000 inhabitants.

MANY rose agates are found in Northern Texas.

MILWAUKEE claims eighty thousand residents.

GAVAZZI is using his eloquence against infallibility.

AUGUSTIN DALY has dramatized "Man and Wife."

THE autumn trade opens briskly in New York.

BOSTON owes more than twelve and a half millions.

IT seems that Alabama, like France has a Mobile Guard.

DAN MACE thinks Pocahontas can equal Dexter's best time.

SOMEBODY wants Patepa to sing "Put me in my little bed."

THE Spiritualists have held two camp meetings this summer.

EX-GOV. PACKER, who has been very ill, is now convalescent.

90,000 Texan cattle were recently sojourning at Abilene, Kansas.

A TWO THOUSAND cow power cheese factory is going up in Minnesota.

LADIES of fashion will wear costumes of corduroy this coming winter.

FOURTEEN THOUSAND three hundred and twenty one Colonels inhabit Colorado.

CARL BEETZ is the tenor who is to be popular in this country next season it seems.

A COTTON factory to cost $300,000, and employ 2000 operatives, is being put up in Nashville.

THE Y. M. C. A. had open air services at twenty-three different places on Sunday in Philadelphia.

FIFTY CENTS a pound for chicken is one of the pleasures of the camp meeting at Martha's Vineyard.

TWO BLUEFISH, united a *la* Siamese twins, were caught in the Great South bay, Connecticut, last week.

IN the whole 6944 verses in the New Testament, the revised passages will not exceed one for every five verses.

KANSAS CITY has just achieved the velocipede mania. At this rate Shoo Fly will be its popular street ditty next summer.

MISS EDITH O'GORMAN will abandon the rostrum and betake herself to the curtain as a lecturess now that she is married.

THERE are said to be three and a half millions of Methodists in the world now, and about 77,000 ministers and local preachers.

GEN. MCCLELLAN'S various salaries are said to net him an income of $50,000 a year—equal to two Presidents of the United States.

SOME Indians recently attacked the residence of Mr. Kilgore in Texas, and after burning it carried off a little son of the owner.

THE Roman Catholic Church in Bohemia has recently received a check although most of the Czechs have quit the Roman Catholic Church.

ONE more relic of barbarism has been abolished. The five hundredth anniversary of the burning of the Jews is not to be celebrated at Brussels.

A NEW style of hairpin has been invented, which is the color of the hair, with small spiral top, which is warranted not to move after being placed in the hair.

$1,500 have been raised in Philadelphia for the relief of the families of the three firemen who were killed some weeks ago at the great sugar refinery in that city.

A CAR load of Brigham Young's family came near to annihilation the other day in a collision. The car was wrecked, but the fraction of the Young family escaped.

THE Presiding Judge of Washington county, Texas, Mr. Walker Wheeler, fell from one of the windows of the Court House on the 18th inst., and was instantly killed.

JOHN CASTLEBERRY, a planter of Hernando, Mississippi, was killed last week by a neighbor, who was watching for a bear. He thought Mr. Castleberry was the bear.

THEY now say that Wendell Phillips will be the candidate for Governor of Massachusetts of the Labor and Woman's Suffrage parties as well as of the Temperance men.

THE four great singing societies of Philadelphia, Mozart Sängerbund, Junger Mannerchor and Harmonie Club, give a grand summer night's festival in the Wissahickon Park on the 7th of September.

DR. PARKES, of London, has been experimenting with the effects of brandy upon a "healthy soldier." He makes out a terrible record of the acceleration of the action of the heart, but the soldier rather liked it.

THE woman who is 111 years old and does her own cooking has been discovered by six different census takers in as many different counties in three different States. She seems to be a lively traveler for one of her age.

THE yacht America on Tuesday last, ran into the schooner George A Pierce, of Salem, Mass., off the coast of that State, and cut her down to the water's edge. The America lost her bowsprit, and slightly injured her cutwater.

THE little girl who knew the Dutch would beat the French because her pa was French and got whipped every night by her ma who was Dutch, lives in Troy, N. Y.; in Nashville, Tennessee, and in Indiana, but she always told just the same story.

GEN. FORREST has been compelled to suspend work near Columbus Mississippi, on the Salem, Marion & Memphis road, and has concentrated the force on the road in Alabama. The war in Europe has affected the negotiations of bonds for this as well as other Southern roads.

A PIRATICAL CRAFT is creating some excitement among the peaceful dwellers in the ports of Cayuga Lake. She bears the black flag at her masthead, with the skull and cross bones upon it, and the initials M. C. C., which stands for Merry Cruisers of Cayuga. Her immediate arrest is demanded.

A FEW days ago two young ladies residing in Bangor, Me., were awakened by a noise at the open window of their chamber. In the second story of the house. Upon looking out they found that a ladder was set on the ground, the upper end resting on the window sill, and a man softly climbing up. Just before he reached the top the girls seized the upper end of the ladder and threw it over to the ground. The intruder probably escaped serious injury, as he got up and ran like a cat.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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RAILROADS IN KANSAS.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]
JEFFERSON COUNTY, KANSAS, August 20, 1870.

We had in July and the first part of August about four weeks of very dry and warm weather. The thermometer was above 90 almost every day: sometimes as high as 97, and in some localities it was over 100. A lively breeze prevailed almost constantly, which prevented the heat from being very uncomfortable; but that wind, combined with the hot sunshine, dried up the soil and the streams as they have not been since 1860. For a few days we feared that the crops would suffer, but the corn stood it admirably, and there will be, as usual, a heavy crop. Potatoes suffered; but the recent abundant rains seem to have revived the later crops, and there may be plenty of them yet. The weather is now very pleasant, and the springs and streams have plenty of water.

The completion of the Kansas Pacific Railway to Denver marks a new era in this country. The energy with which that work was pushed through equalled that on the Union Pacific, if, indeed, it did not surpass it. On the last day ten miles of track were laid. On the first of September the road will be open for regular passenger and freight traffic.

It is not generally known that this company have a road, not to Denver only, but to Cheyenne City on the Union Pacific Railroad, 110 miles north of Denver, so that from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward it forms another route to California, and for much of the country east of the Mississippi a shorter and much more interesting road. The beautiful scenery of Kansas, and the magnificent views of the Rocky Mountains, from the point on this road where Pike's Peak first rears his head above the horizon, more than a hundred miles this side of Denver, all the way to Cheyenne City, a distance of nearly 250 miles, the traveller has these stupendous mountain ranges, with their lofty snow-capped peaks, in full view, sometimes more than a hundred miles of which loom up at once in the range of vision, make this by far the more attractive route.

The opening of this road will do much to enhance the prosperity of Kansas, for it opens a market for many of its best productions. For example Mr. Barnes, who has an extensive vineyard, a few miles south of Lawrence, even before the road is regularly opened for trade, is shipping a large quantity of grapes direct to Denver, where a ready sale at high prices awaits them. That mountain region, together with the plains, must always be dependent upon Kansas east of Fort Harker for corn, for fruits of nearly every kind, and many other things; and as the population out there will now rapidly increase, Kansans, Iowans, traders, seekers of pleasure and health, and even farmers in the irrigated valleys—the amount of this trade will be sufficient to make Kansas rich.

I think it probable that Colorado, like California, will ever be independent of the rest of the world for bread; for wherever irrigation is practicable wheat can be grown with great success, and in quality fully equal to that of California. The numerous valleys south of Denver, and some between Denver and Cheyenne, through which mountain streams pass, are found to be amazingly fertile and productive, and in every way desirable, combining beauty, grandeur, health and plenty to a degree rarely equalled.

The next step will be to carry a railroad from this great valley, probably at Kit Carson, southward, or rather southwestward, along the rich and available mountain base to New Mexico and thence to the Pacific through Arizona and probably the northern States of Mexico. But of that I shall not speak at present.

The progress of lateral railroads in this State is wonderful. Three lines have far advanced in the direction of Galveston—one from Kansas city southward through the eastern tier of counties; one from Lawrence, through the second tier of counties; one from Topeka, through the third and fourth tier, which is completed to Emporia and will be pushed on through the southwest part of the State; one from Junction city, in a southeast direction down through the Neosho Valley. This last is completed to Humboldt, which brings it near to the point of junction with the roads from Kansas city and Lawrence. From that point these three will unite in one grand line near the southern border of Kansas, and thence run through the Indian Territory and Texas to Galveston. From Lawrence to Galveston the distance is only 600 miles, and that is through one of the most fertile tracts on the globe. Thus the centre of Kansas will be brought nearer to the seaboard than Cincinnati is, and by a route incomparably easier and leveler.

The other day I met an old friend who lives about a dozen miles from here, who told me that he is enclosing twenty acres of land with a stone fence, the whole of which he intends to plant this fall in apples. I asked him what he would do with so many apples. His reply was, that by the time those trees came into bearing we shall have a railroad to Galveston, and he could and would ship his apples direct to the West Indies. This is one of the shrewdest and most intelligent man in Kansas. He was Chief Justice of the State when I was first here and made as acquaintance I was satisfied that his scheme and expectations are by no means wild. With the Western market just opened, and the Southern market will soon be accessible, Kansas is commercially in a very advantageous position, far West as it seems to be to the dwellers in Pennsylvania.

So far I have spoken only of the great road through the magnificent valley of the Kansas, and of roads south of that great line. The North is equally progressive. Two roads from Kansas City to Leavenworth, and thence to Atcheson, from Leavenworth to Lawrence; from Atcheson one hundred miles almost due West through a splendid country about midway between the Kansas River and the North ern boundary of the State. This road will be carried farther, I know not where —perhaps to Fort Kearney, perhaps it may be made to bear Southwestward to the Kansas Pacific. These are all completed.

Roads from Leavenworth to Topeka, and from Atcheson to Topeka (to unite some place in this county) are going forward. The surveyors are busy upon the lines. This united line will pass within a mile of where I am now sitting, and when it reaches Topeka will be but a continuation northeastward of the road already finished to Emporia, already spoken of.

But again. A railroad is soon to be constructed from the town of Perry, on the Kansas Pacific road, which is only a mile and a half from this house, to run up the valley of the grasshopper, in a northwest direction to the road which runs directly west from Atcheson. Its main object is to form a connecting link between that important road and the Kansas Pacific. Its length will be some forty or fifty miles, through one of the finest regions in the State. It will be of great utility. The charter is obtained, and I am told that the means to build it can be had without taxing the people of the counties through which it passes.

The completed railroads in this State at present cannot be less in the aggregate than from twelve to fifteen hundred miles. There are some minor connecting roads which I have not mentioned, for example, that from Olathe to Ottowa; and there are several others on which the preparatory work is going on, two of which connect with Lawrence—one to run eastward to Pleasant Hill in Missouri, where it will connect with the Missouri Pacific; the other is to run southwest ward through the rich valley of Wakarusa, to connect with the roads running south from Topeka. These will probably both soon be made. In fact it looks now as if before the lapse of another decade every county in the State will be traversed by some railroad.

I have not named these several roads, for to have done so would only have confused the mind and burdened the memory of the reader. All I aimed at was to give some idea of the progress of this young commonwealth in this direction. I know how difficult it is for the people of old communities like yours to divest themselves of the impression that because Kansas is far west, and only twelve or fourteen years old, that necessarily the hard and rough life of the frontier must still prevail. It is not so. Kansas is this day as well supplied with all the advantages, comforts and luxuries which mark an advanced civilization as any State of the Union. Where the whistle of the locomotive salutes the ear almost every hour there need be no lack of anything, and there is not. In our city papers we have the news from the war in Europe just as soon as the people in Pittsburgh, and very nearly as full; and a man or woman can procure the wherewithal to be clothed just as well in Lawrence, Leavenworth or Topeka as in your city, and on quite as good terms. To us this State seems to be central rather than west, as it really is; for here we realize more than you can the extent of the mighty empire which stretches between us and the setting sun.

C.

The Bearded Woman in the War.

A foreign correspondent writing from Kenhl, August 2, says: I have just learned the particulars of a somewhat amusing incident, to which I may have referred before at a time when it had been but partly reported, and it was also then set down by some as an invention. It is no invention, however. One day a woman was found on the French shore of the Rhine, where she had been set down by the German boat, which swiftly glided back. The operation was observed, and the officers hastened to the point. The woman was closely veiled. As French officer withdrew the veil, when, lo! a heavily bearded face. Not having the slightest doubt that they had caught a spy dressed up in woman's clothes, they did not listen to what the individual was protesting, but hurried him or her to the guard house, where only men were lodged. But such was the individual's clamorous alarm at being left all night in such company, and so loud were her demands for further investigation, that physicians were sent for, and the supposed spy turned out to be a "bearded woman." She is a native of France, and has been for some time on exhibition in German towns. Being at Mayence when the war broke out, the Germans had taken her, as already described, outside of their lines. The Bearded woman showed that she had proper feminine feelings by being excessively frightened.

LAST week a boy ten or twelve years of age, son of Mr. Adams, of Pineapple, Wilcox county, Alabama, was found in the parlor of his father's residence, hanging by the neck, by means of the sleeve of his jacket. When taken down he was extinct. On the floor near him was found a book, the open pages of which contained the closing scene of a narrative of the hanging of certain robbers. The door of the room was locked on the inside. It is supposed that the story of the hanging, which it seems he had been reading, infected him with a desire to try the experiment, and, fastening himself in for fear of interruption, he used his jacket to accomplish his purpose, with the fatal result above stated.

THE California papers stated that on August 11th, a train of ten cars laden with wheat and flour started from Sacramento for New York. This is the first shipment of the kind by rail, and the freight charge was $18 a ton, or less than a cent a pound. Sailing vessels at the present time charge $15 a ton and over to transport wheat from San Francisco to New York. The railroad, it is estimated, will take the trip. The grain is carried in sacks, but if it were transported in bulk the saving would amount to one dollar a ton. This method, it is stated, cannot be adopted unless a large trade in grain would justify the construction of grain cars.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The population of Quincy, Illinois, is 24,505.

—Hon. Albert Smith, Judge of the Probate Court Detroit, died of paralysis yesterday.

—David Kirkpatrick, a prominent hide and leather merchant of Philadelphia, died yesterday.

—President Grant is expected at the Vermont State Fair, commencing at Burlington on the 13th.

—Edgar T. Chase, Treasurer of the Mechanics Saving Bank, at Buffalo, committed suicide yesterday by hanging.

—The amount lost by the United States Express Company, by the robbery of their safe, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a few days since, was $18,000.

—Three parties named Wiley, Mitchell and Reaves, were held in $5,000 bail each, at Raleigh, N. C., for the murder of State Senator Stevens.

—A grand fair for the benefit of German soldiers' families at Chicago is the order of the day and continues through the week. In connection with it there will be a procession, orations and musical entertainments.

—A gang of four incendiaries, named Doty, Danster, Stevens and Woodruff, were arrested in Norriston, N. J., in the very act. Woodruff was wounded in the effort.

—The annual Convention of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity meets at Chicago next Wednesday. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, is orator, and Rev. B. M. Adams, of Iowa, is poet.

—Gen. Hardee, of Gen. Sheridan's staff, has been assigned by the Secretary of War to examine and report upon the Mormons war claims, under the act passed by Congress at its last session. These claims grow out of the war of 1867 against the Crow Indians.

—The Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati Railroad was completed on Saturday. Through business will be taken at once in connection with the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, making a northern and southern route of three hundred and seventy-five miles.

—At Keokuk, Iowa, on Sunday, Mike Flynn got into a quarrel with James Metamore, and Mike Murphy assaulted the latter with a brick and knocked the other down and stamped on him. Both were fatally injured. Flynn has been arrested.

—Gold in Salt has been written to gentleman at Chicago, proffering fifty dollars for the German patriotic fund. In his letter he says that is the beauty friend of the Northern cause, which is that of public right, of national independence, of real civilization, of European progress and ultimately of European peace.

—A violent squall yesterday afternoon caused considerable damage at Buffalo. The swing bridge over the Buffalo Creek was blown from its moorings and demolished. Four trains were out at the time but escaped. During the storm a man, woman and child were killed on the Lake Shore railroad by a passing train.

—The Cincinnati express train passing Albany, N. Y., Monday morning, ran off the track, and of eleven coaches in the train, five were very much broken. Mr. Dunkeman, belonging to Rhinebeck and a woman passenger from Iowa, name unknown, were killed. A boy had an arm broken, and several other passengers received many slight injuries. The accident was caused by a misplace switch.

—By an accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad yesterday, Lewis Lockbock was killed, Pauline Bhinebeart, of Egg Harbor, Joseph Harbinger, of Newark, Susan E. Barker, a child, of Newark, and Geo. W. Burdineman, were seriously injured, and several others slightly hurt. The train was running rapidly to make up lost time. The rear car jumped the track at a switch and ran into a box car standing on a side track.

Terrible Accident at Girardville, Pa.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

POTTSVILLE, Aug. 29.—A terrible accident occurred about seven this morning at Preston Slope No. 3, at Girardville, Pa., by which six men were killed outright and others badly wounded. A cage got off the track and a wagon containing seven men was thrown off by coming in contact with the timbers, which precipitated them to the bottom of the slope, a distance of one hundred yards. The following are the killed: George Taylor, John Taylor, Thomas Robbins, Michael Wehl, Phillip Farley and Thomas Dourker. William Taylor lost one foot and was otherwise seriously and probably fatally injured. The three Taylors were brothers, all men with one exception, and leave large families.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, August 29.—Flour steady and unchanged, with sales 1,700 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged, with sales 1,000 bush choice white Canada at $1.75 and 600 extra white at at $1.55; small lots No 1 Milwaukee $1.50@$1.52. Corn quiet and unchanged, with sales 1,000 bush at 85c. Oats quiet, with small sales Illinois at 53c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Flour: double and treble extra scarce with sales at $6.25@6.50. Corn dull; mixed 80@85c; white 92@95c. Oats lower; St. Louis 51@52c. Bran 90c. Bacon retails at 15c@17½c for shoulders, 18c for clear rib and 19@19½c for clear sides. Hams 26c; tierce 17@18c. Sugar: prime 13c. Molasses 30c.

"EVERY one wishes the best his money will buy," reason people when asking for Pier Dannals & Co.'s cream Ale.

RADICAL CURE Rupture Truss at Dr Keysers 167 Liberty street.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE WAR!

Strategic Movements.

MARCH ON PARIS ARRESTED.

Prussians Moving North,

TO FLANK M'MAHON.

As they Did Bazaine.

POSITION OF THE ARMIES.

Where is Bazaine?

RUMORED HEAVY BATTLE.

Great Events Transpiring.

PARIS STILL PREPARING.

Battle to be Fought

BEFORE THE ENEMY ARRIVES.

The New French Armies.

BONAPARTE DYNASTY.

Efforts to Preserve It.

FROM FRANCE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

A TREMENDOUS BATTLE YESTERDAY.

PARIS, August 29.—Midnight.—It is believed here to-night that a tremendous battle has been going on all day, and according to all accounts MacMahon must have reached the troops of Prince Frederick Charles to-day.

GREAT EVENTS NEAR MONTMEDY.

Le Public says important military events were expected near Montmedy to-day, events which must exercise a great influence in the situation. It is positively known that all the Prussian forces have been concentrating for two days upon Rethel, Vouziers and Montmedy. The Prince Royal appears undecided. He has arrested his course at Chalons, owing to his ignorance of McMahon's intentions. The same want of information has led to the movements of Stefanetz and Prince Frederick Charles, who first marched towards Montmedy. The leaders of the three armies met for the first time all day Thursday in deliberating what course to pursue. McMahon has gained such advantages through this that he thinks the army of the Crown Prince cannot reach him before he has fought with Prince Frederick Charles. The Crown Prince, however, has the trip. The grain is carried in sacks, but if it were transported in bulk the saving would amount to one dollar a ton. This method, it is stated, cannot be adopted unless a large trade in grain would justify the construction of grain cars.

MANY RUMORS OF BATTLES.

The journals explain that the many rumors of battles which have recently been in circulation arise from minor engagements, where the losses on both sides were serious but the results indefinite.

The *Presse* has a story that Col. Galiffet, on a reconnoissance, surprised one hundred and fifty Uhlans and captured every one of them. It is reported the Colonel will be made a General for brilliant services.

Citizens of Havre have sent an address to General Trochu, offering him a corps of volunteers.

General Failly has been deprived of command because he overlooked and left at at Chalons one hundred cannon, which would have fallen into the hands of the enemy had not Count Palikao taken precaution to have the camps inspected after evacuation.

The rigor against correspondents increases daily. A correspondent of *La Liberte* was ordered to leave Rethel last night. All others, as soon as discovered by the Provost Marshal, are sent back to Paris. Even a military pass will not protect us against the General of the army.

FROM LONDON.

VARIOUS REPORTS.

LONDON, August 29.—A French steamer is anchored here; her officers have refused to act on official notice to leave.

The Emperor is now at Berthonville, about twenty-five miles north of Chalons.

Marshal M'Mahon is near Stenay.

The Uhlans occupy Malmedy.

It was reported that General Von Steinmetz has been displaced, and because of the great losses incurred his force has been incorporated with that of the Crown Prince. If now seems that the report is false.

The Prussians have appeared at Suippe, fourteen miles north of Chalons, and the Prussians now in the valley of the Aisne are concentrating at Sommepy.

The Prussian landwehr are investing Thionville.

The Prussians now hold all Southern Alsace.

Wills, the Scotch aeronaut, has been summoned to the Prussian headquarters.

There are ten thousand peasants and fifteen thousand wounded soldiers shut up in Metz.

Marshal Bazaine is certainly under the walls of Metz.

The Prussians report the typhus fever raging dreadfully among the troops at Metz, rendering the army nearly useless.

M. Emile Ollivier's family have arrived at Florence, Italy.

The Bois de Boulogne is filled with cattle to be used as food in case of siege.

THE NAPOLEONIC DYNASTY.

It is stated that Napoleon is endeavoring, through special envoys to all the powers of Europe, to obtain guarantees for the perpetuity of the Napoleonic dynasty and the maintenance of the integrity of the territory of France.

A Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The opportunity to deprive Napoleon of power, even if it existed, will not exist, and may never return. The boldness of the imperialists is returning, and it is improbable, even if defeated, that Napoleon will abdicate.

APPEALING FOR THE DYNASTY.

LONDON, August 29.—It is rumored that French ambassadors at neutral courts have asked for the interposition of great powers for the guarantee of the dynasty.

The military articles in the London *Times*, which have attracted some attention, are understood to have been written by General Burgoyne.

A French frigate is cruising in St. George's Channel.

SOME CONSOLATION.

Parisians affect to believe that the approaching Prussians will at length be taken between two fires, and effectually crushed.

ATTACHES OF PRUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

King William's suite at army headquarters consists of about one thousand persons, of whom eighty are court dignitaries. Seventy-five are officers of the postal and telegraphic service, members of engineer corps, geographers, &c., make up the rest. Bismarck's train is almost as ample as that of William.

PARIS MUST AND WILL BE SAVED.

The London *Times* says Paris must and will be saved, but the struggle will be a most important in undispensable, owing to the predominance there of vile, which is irreconcilable with public order and military movements. The great question is the tactics of Marshal MacMahon in moving to the northeast and thereby leaving open the road to Paris. The right at least have threatened a descent on the advancing columns of the Prussians.

A BATTLE BEFORE PARIS IS REACHED.

At the meeting of the Paris Defence Committee yesterday, Jules Favre informed the members that the Prussians would never reach the city without a complete victory over the French army, and even then their stay would be short.

THE IRISH WAR FEVER.

The Irish war fever is still most intense. Funds in aid of French wounded are rapidly accumulating.

AVOIDED A CRUISER.

The North German bark Texas, Captain Meintzen, from Philadelphia on the 19th of July for Harrisburg, has put into Queenstown, Scotland, to avoid capture by French cruisers.

ALL STRANGERS MUST DEPART.

Gen. Trochu, Governor of Paris, has issued a proclamation ordering all strangers, natives and foreigners, to leave Paris, except those naturalized citizens, to leave Paris and the department of the Seine within three days. They must proceed to the Prefect of Police to some departments on the other side of the river Loire. All strangers who come within the above limits during the investment of the whole French position. Unless General Failley can quickly muster a force sufficient to meet the enemy in the open country, the empire will be exposed to imminent danger in regions quite unprepared for defence. Also the possibility of a movement from the northward, the Crown Prince can do pretty much as he pleases, in a state in which 800,000 were slain, is false. The French accounts says McMahon is not ready for battle. Not a word can be obtained from Bazaine, though his lines are still reported open.

It was Bismarck who gave orders that there should be no halt in the march on Paris. And having acquiesced, though his Generals favor looking after McMahon first and taking Paris afterward.

Parisians defy the enemy to come on, and assert they will never see the inside of the city, except as prisoners. It is reported here that quite a battle has taken place between MacMahon and the Crown Prince, in which MacMahon was defeated.

[Special to the Evening Telegram.]

GREAT AND BLOODY BATTLE BEGAN ON SUNDAY—REINFORCEMENTS FOR MACMAHON.

LONDON, August 29.—By dispatches from our special correspondent at Montmedy, we have news of a great and bloody battle begun on the evening of Sunday in the immediate neighborhood of Manzon. The battle is yet undecided. Fighting is now going on between Chalons ville and Ardennes.

Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join MacMahon and have already passed beyond Soissons. The enemy is fully under and the best of spirits and a feeling of confidence seems to animate the entire force.

[Special to New York Sun.]

THE PRUSSIANS TURN FROM THEIR MARCH ON PARIS, WITH THE DESIGN TO FLANK AND DESTROY M'MAHON—POSITION OF THE ARMIES

BRUSSELS, August 29.—The Prussians are making a flank movement on MacMahon, the same as they did on Bazaine. This is the situation of both armies: MacMahon, as I already told you, occupies a line from Rethel to Stenay, forming a triangle at Mezieres, Sedan and Montmedy, with the Belgian boundary behind. The Prussians, who were marching on to Paris, deployed from Soissons to Troyes, have changed their direction. Instead of going west, they are going north. Their troops around Troyes march in the direction of Romelly, those around Chalons in that of Suippes, and those which were between Stenay and Varennes in the direction of Rethel by Grand Pre and Vouziers, while a strong force is at Dun, observing the left of MacMahon at Stenay. Meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Auneville and Juilville to St. Didier, where the headquarters of the King were reported yesterday. The manifest intention of the Prussians is to destroy MacMahon, as they destroyed Bazaine, and then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will certainly be fought before many days between Rethel and Montmedy.

Do not believe in a dispatch from Rethel this morning saying that MacMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

SIEGE PREPARATIONS AT PARIS DESCRIBED.

LONDON, August 29.—A letter from Paris describes the preparations for the siege as follows: Two hundred thousand good troops are now in Paris and fresh hands well armed, arrive hourly. A new corps, organized at Lyons, has arrived. The gens d'armes, policemen, francs-tireurs, foresters and customs house servants are coming in from all departments. Eighteen thousand gunners from the fleet are stationed in the fortifications. The city swarms with troops. There is a strong conviction that the advance of the enemy will be checked.

THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY.

The *Siecle* says: The sole object of Prince Napoleon's visit to France is to secure the safety of the dynasty. While Italy is forgotten, are we to forget France, and think only of the Bonapartes, who think only of themselves? True, Italy, Austria and Prussia may yield to such inducements as Russia may offer, but England will not. The Prince, who is now with Ollivier, has already transferred ample wealth to Italy.

TROUBLE BREWING IN IRELAND.

A large number of Irish field hands have left Lancashire for Ireland, just at the beginning of harvest. The circumstance excites fear that mischief is again brewing in Ireland.

WHEREABOUTS OF NAPOLEON.

LONDON, August 29.—Advices from the scene of war report the Emperor's headquarters at Vouziers, northward, and will encounter M'Mahon west of Rheims and Epernay.

A PRUSSIAN REPULSE.

It is said the French advance repulsed the Prussians at Altigny, a few miles Northwest of Vouziers.

M'MAHON AND BAZAINE.

M'Mahon is reported in Ardennes forest and Bazaine between Metz, Charey and Etoin.

STEINMETZ AFTER M'MAHON.

A later dispatch states that General Steinmetz has marched northward from Metz, pursuing M'Mahon to prevent him disturbing the Prussian force investing Metz.

GERMAN VESSELS BLOCKADED.

Two German merchant vessels have taken refuge at Yarmouth harbor, were they are blockaded by a French iron clad in the offing. A North German schooner from Brazil has been driven into Loughswilley, Ireland, by a French frigate cruising outside.

The German towns are filled with French prisoners, who are treated with all kindness.

BELGIAN RAILROADS MONOPOLIZED.

The Belgians are indignant because the railroads of the kingdom are practically monopolized by the French government for the transportation of cattle and breadstuffs into France.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY MARCHING NORTHWARD.

PARIS, August 29.—Official dispatches state that the Prussian army continues its movement on Rethel and Vauziers.

A RESUME OF THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

LONDON, August 29.—The following is a resume of the progress of the German army since the commencement of the invasion of France:

After the check encountered by the French vanguard near Saarbruck, August 6th, followed by the rout of MacMahon, the French main body retired on the line of the Moselle. The fortresses of Thionville and Metz, defences of the first order and well supplied, and entrenched camps which were constructed, gave great strength to their new position. Direct attack would have been difficult. Therefore the German armies passed to south of Metz toward the Moselle, to cross it above the city, and discover the enemy's movements. Such great masses of troops, covering a wide region, required special precautions. The first army was to flank the enemy's line of march and was directed to take a position near the river Niel. Meantime the first and second armies approached each other, a division passing between Metz and Nancy. This division on the 9th took part in a fight in which the French were repulsed and pursued until they reached the protection of the guns of Metz. This combat resulted greatly to the advantage of the Prussians, as it retarded the French retreat, and the advantage was easily followed up. They thus connect Metz with Verdun and Verdun with Paris. The second army, refraining from the passage of the Moselle, and Paris thus threatened, the French were obliged to withdraw from the right bank of the Moselle before Metz, not being strong enough to stop the Prussian movement. The advance of the first army observing the movement of the French, attacked on August 14th, the French rear, throwing it upon the main body, which was compelled to send back several divisions to support the rear. The Prussian first and seventh corps went on the south side to compel the French to face about. They succeeded, after a bloody but victorious conflict. The Prussians' Fifth Division attacked General Frossard. By degrees the entire French force became engaged, and of the Prussian forces the other divisions of the Third Corps, the Tenth Corps, a regiment of the Ninth Corps and a brigade of the Eighth had participated. Prince Frederick Charles had taken command. The movement was successful and the southerly road to Paris was intercepted. The Prussians fought heroically and their losses were large, but those of the enemy, especially of the Imperial Guard, were immense. The French official reports estimate the Prussian force engaged at double what it was. The only way for the Emperor to escape fatal isolation from Paris and his supplies by on the north was open. The Prussian army in the south, finding no enemy before it, fell back, combining with the other army. A joint attack on the enemy was then planned. The French ceased to retreat by the northerly line and took a position on the heights before Metz. The second army had apparently moved to the right, its centre and left at Verneville and Arma au Villers, while its right rested in contact with the left of the Crown Prince's forces simultaneous movement along the line was requisite, as the French position was a strong one. At the start the Prussians encountered an advanced detachment who opened with artillery from the Verneville side. The right army then began to engage the enemy in front and at one o'clock opened a well sustained and effective cannonade which lasted till broad daylight. The French replied with vigor. About 2:30 the infantry engaged the enemy, who was just in front of the centre. Reinforcements from St. Marie Aux Cheves to the La Cuisse wood. His position, naturally of great strength, had been so fortified by earth works and rifle pits as to seemed almost impregnable. There was a brief delay before the assault, in order to make sure that the enemy had not begun to retreat on the northern route. The combat which ensued was long and terrible. The Prussians fought and took troops fought at St. Marie, St. Privat and Doncourt. Meanwhile the other wing was engaged near St. Ail, La Cuisse wood and Verville as far as the north side of the northern road from Metz to Verdun. The 8th and 9th corps participated in the action at Gravelotte, and the contest spread from Vaux to the Moselle, where a brigade of the 3d and 10th, with artillery, were engaged with the left wing of MacMahon's army. corps and Failley's division excepted. After sundown the Prussians took the heights by storm, flanking the French along their entire line to the shelter of Metz.

[Cable Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

FROM M'MAHON'S ARMY.

LONDON, August 29.—A special correspondent of the *Tribune* writes from Rethel, Friday: 10,000 or more fresh troops arrived here, and Rheims last night, pouring through here all this morning. I am therefore delayed. The French army left camp at 2 this morning, cheered in the streets. We start to-morrow for Mezieres.

At this afternoon troops were still filing out. Part are ordered to Altigny and others to Rancourt. The main body is still moving on Mezieres.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CROWN PRINCE.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* with the Crown Prince's headquarters, writes from Nancy on the 19th. While General Steinmetz and Prince Frederick Charles were doing well on the right of the main French army, the Crown Prince has occupied a more and more threatening position on the left flank of the whole French position. Unless General Failley can quickly muster a force sufficient to meet the enemy in the open country, the empire will be exposed to imminent danger in regions quite unprepared for defence. Also the possibility of a movement from the northward, the Crown Prince can do pretty much as he pleases, in a state in which 800,000 were slain, is false. The French accounts says McMahon is not ready for battle. Not a word can be obtained from Bazaine, though his lines are still reported open.

It was Bismarck who gave orders that there should be no halt in the march on Paris. And having acquiesced, though his Generals favor looking after McMahon first and taking Paris afterward.

Parisians defy the enemy to come on, and assert they will never see the inside of the city, except as prisoners. It is reported here that quite a battle has taken place between MacMahon and the Crown Prince, in which MacMahon was defeated.

[Special to the Evening Telegram.]

GREAT AND BLOODY BATTLE BEGAN ON SUNDAY—REINFORCEMENTS FOR MACMAHON.

LONDON, August 29.—By dispatches from our special correspondent at Montmedy, we have news of a great and bloody battle begun on the evening of Sunday in the immediate neighborhood of Manzon. The battle is yet undecided. Fighting is now going on between Chalonville and Ardennes.

Sixty thousand troops have left Paris to join MacMahon and have already passed beyond Soissons. The enemy is fully under and the best of spirits and a feeling of confidence seems to animate the entire force.

[Special to New York Sun.]

THE PRUSSIANS TURN FROM THEIR MARCH ON PARIS, WITH THE DESIGN TO FLANK AND DESTROY M'MAHON—POSITION OF THE ARMIES

BRUSSELS, August 29.—The Prussians are making a flank movement on MacMahon, the same as they did on Bazaine. This is the situation of both armies: MacMahon, as I already told you, occupies a line from Rethel to Stenay, forming a triangle at Mezieres, Sedan and Montmedy, with the Belgian boundary behind. The Prussians, who were marching on to Paris, deployed from Soissons to Troyes, have changed their direction. Instead of going west, they are going north. Their troops around Troyes march in the direction of Romelly, those around Chalons in that of Suippes, and those which were between Stenay and Varennes in the direction of Rethel by Grand Pre and Vouziers, while a strong force is at Dun, observing the left of MacMahon at Stenay. Meanwhile strong Prussian columns are advancing from Auneville and Juilville to St. Didier, where the headquarters of the King were reported yesterday. The manifest intention of the Prussians is to destroy MacMahon, as they destroyed Bazaine, and then turn their attention to Paris. A great battle will certainly be fought before many days between Rethel and Montmedy.

Do not believe in a dispatch from Rethel this morning saying that MacMahon and Bazaine are in communication.

SIEGE PREPARATIONS AT PARIS DESCRIBED.

LONDON, August 29.—A letter from Paris describes the preparations for the siege as follows: Two hundred thousand good troops are now in Paris and fresh hands well armed, arrive hourly. A new corps, organized at Lyons, has arrived. The gens d'armes, policemen, francs-tireurs, foresters and customs house servants are coming in from all departments. Eighteen thousand gunners from the fleet are stationed in the fortifications. The city swarms with troops. There is a strong conviction that the advance of the enemy will be checked.

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A large number

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1870.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 116@116¼.

THE Navy Department has at last aroused itself into a realization of the importance of having its arm of the military service in good condition for war contingencies. We see nothing in the war situation in Europe to cause any apprehension that the United States may be drawn into the trouble, but it is always best to be prepared for emergencies that may arise. It is wise to keep our Navy always in good order and it is moreover true economy.

WE learn that Mr. Henry M. Long, of the First ward, Allegheny city, was prevailed on yesterday to allow his name to be presented before the Republican Convention to-day for nomination to the Assembly. If Mr. Long should be nominated he will add much strength to the ticket. It is but rarely that a gentleman of culture, engaged in active business and thoroughly familiar with all the wants and interests like Mr. Long, can be brought to serve in our Legislature. If Mr L. should be nominated and elected, he will approve himself as able and as useful as any representative ever sent from this district. He is a clear thinker and a talented writer, and a wool-dyed Republican.

THE idea of England acting as a mediator in the present war between France and Prussia, has within it a sense of the ludicrous. Not less than one hundred thousand men have fallen. Hundreds of homes have been made desolate. Disease has fastened its fangs on the lives of countless men, who will in future be just as much martyrs to this causeless war, as though shot down on the field. Not one principle has been sustained, not one step towards the great work of progress been made. A member of the house of Hohenzollern stands just as much chance of governing Spain as he did before one man fell, and no more. We cannot find a vestige of anything in the fight but passion and strife—Jena and Waterloo. No holy principle that in the end will hallow success. We too would have this useless slaughter stopped. Too much life blood has already been poured out to avenge an insult, either fancied or real. If our word would stay it, not another man should fall, and the war should never have been begun. We believe we are about as powerful in the one respect as in the other, and, granting the largest liberalities to England, will concede that she has just about as much power as we have, and not much more. But with all her charity she has her usual greed. With all her tears over the sacrifice of innocent men, we find that several hundred thousand Chassepots are being manufactured in England for France. The *Daily News* deprecates the fact, and insists the Government shall prohibit such exportations. Chassepots and mediation have at least the advantage of having one of them tangible, and it would seem that England was most successful in that way.

THE last ditch of the French army has been reached and its military leaders are checkmated completely. There lingered some hope for the reversion of fate in the possible junction of McMahon with Bazaine, but the cable informs us this morning that the victorious Prussians have met and defeated the former, and that the latter is in bad condition. Two hundred and forty thousand German soldiers are on to Paris, and each day's march brings them nearer the capital. It is no idle speculation to say that the doom of Paris is sealed. It will be in possession of the enemy before many days roll away, and then—what then? If there is to be a general complication of European powers, it must come when Paris is held in the iron grasp of the victorious foe. Napoleon reads the writing on the hand well. If he never before realized the dangerous ground, his dynasty occupies, the probable fall of the great French city has removed the scales from his imperial eyes, and he cries out to the reigning powers of Europe to help him or he sinks. Worse humiliation was never visited on proud mortal's shoulders than that now experienced by the French Emperor, and yet none ever deserved it better. He entered the war without provocation. He was confident of his own military genius and the military strength of his people. He would have trodden upon Prussia with a wicked heel, and wrung from her an acknowledgment of inferiority, and compelled her occupancy of a back seat among the military powers of the Continent. He was over confident in his ambition, over hasty in the declaration of war, and over sanguine of his success. He has suddenly realized that his throne is tottering, his empire gone and the French nation's power and position in the military world gone, perhaps forever. This is a dreadful awakening for Napoleon.

AMID the doubts arising from the want of positive information relative to the armies of Prussia, it is conceded that one thing is true. Paris is in danger. It requires but a single step for the mind from Paris in danger to Paris taken and the Napoleon Dynasty ended. The advance of the Prussian army has been so steady and the final result of every great battle so invariably in their favor, that a siege of Paris seems to admit of no other conclusion than Prussian success. The next step is equally concise. Paris taken—France must sue for peace. Having got ten thus far, while giant armies composed of men of undoubted valor, and led by veteran soldiers of ability, are standing arrayed against each other, our leading papers begin to settle the future government of France.

The *Tribune* embraces the idea that the Orleans branch of the Bourbon faction will govern. To this the *Times* seriously objects and clearly demonstrates that the nation will favor republicanism. The New York *Commercial Advertiser*, not to be outdone, takes independent ground and assumes that, as the French have tried and failed in all forms of government, it would be best for them to have no government at all.

This cleans the record. We can think of no original idea for French consideration, and shall therefore quietly await until Paris is taken to ascertain whether we need exert our judgment on the subject at all. Should the mutations of battle give to the French one signal glorious victory, neither the Bourbon faction nor Republicanism will have been the cause. A reader of French history will care little about risking his judgment on the line of conduct the French as a nation would pursue under any circumstances, but their national traditions prove them a people who bow to military success with as much adoration as the Romans of old.

THE Republican conventions which meet to-day are charged with most important duties, and the masses of the party will await with anxiety their actions. We believe it to be the universal desire of the people to have good men only nominated for the various important offices to be filled next October, and if we are not greatly mistaken in the character and judgment of the delegates we can confidently hope that only such will be put forward. It is likewise an object of concern that the proceedings of both bodies be marked with harmony and good feeling. True some of the contests will be warm and exciting, but that affords no reason why disorder or boisterousness should prevail. Every act which could possibly be twisted into an argument in support of the allegations of fraud that are invariably made by the disappointed after all nominating conventions, should be carefully avoided, and everything done openly and above board. In our judgment it would be wise to adopt the *viva voce* plan of selecting candidates. For instance, when a delegate is called to vote, let him speak out aloud his preferences, and let two sets of clerks, located in different parts of the hall, keep records of the voting. No possible chance would be afforded, if such a plan were adopted, for any dishonest practices. The delegates, in representing constituencies, cannot be held personally responsible by the candidates against whom they vote, and they should have the courage to openly designate their choices.

We again assure the delegates that their work to-day is most important and it must be done well and faithfully. The campaign next fall will be a close and exciting one, but with a good ticket in Allegheny county we can succeed in cementing the Republican ranks together and then bear down as a solid mass upon the enemy, to crush them as they have so often been crushed before.

On the sixth day of April there met in the Court House of this city a convention of men conceded by all, not to be a representation of the popular vote. A ticket was nominated for the different offices, to be filled on the second Tuesday of October next. After adjournment one of their nominees withdrew and a committee filled the vacancy. From the hour of these nominations the leaders of the movement have through the medium of their organ, urged no further nominations and have stated in plain words that should any be made both tickets would be defeated. In order to gain popularity, the people were never addressed, but always the "Ring." They seemed to think that Allegheny county was composed of men totally devoid of principle, corrupt root and branch, and that they alone were the heroes in the battle of purification. Ignoring the State, they contrived to turn all eyes on the county, and a fair and open minded stranger would have thought our voters were all dishonest and corrupt. This was no blunder of the Third Party. It was a necessary consequence entailed upon them for an effort, that, while at its base it was highly honorable and commendable, was committed to a leadership that not only lacked the ability to execute, but the honesty to impress the minds of the citizen with the stamp of truth. Steadily have the eyes of the people been opened to the conviction, that the movement was one calculated to weaken and betray them, and day by day those who signed the call became satisfied they were lending their name to aid and influence a third party movement and have withdrawn.

We have quietly submitted to the continued attacks made upon us, for daring to urge party unity, never having lost our faith in the belief that our citizens have sufficient purity within themselves to correct abuses, and will correct them in the only proper way—within the party, not outside of it, and without the aid or intervention of a foreign element calculated to destroy the party itself.

On Saturday, the 27th of August, a primary election for Delegates to the Republican Conventions of to-day was held, and from eight to ten thousand voters cast their ballots. Are these men the "ring?" Some of those who signed the original Reform call will sit as delegates and many, very many of them were active participants in their different election precincts. If they are not of the "ring" how eminently absurd the cry of the third party leaders to make no nominations.

The *people* were willing to do what the leaders of the third party dared not do—wait until after the regular nominations, in order to ascertain if we could not effect with unity the desired object, better than with contention and division. It is the common sense view of the matter, and the sequel will prove its wisdom. Nominations to-day of good, upright, conscientious men, will be the death knell of a few, a very few ambitious Third Party leaders, and leave not the slightest shade of reason for leaving any Third Party ticket in the field. After our regular nominations we look for its withdrawal, for the very urgent reasons, so earnestly suggested, why our ten thousand voters should make no nominations in the face of their two hundred. We commend the the chalice to the lips of the leaders of the Third Party movement.

A TIMELY HINT.

The Republican Convention which meets to-day, it is expected, will nominate for the State Legislature one or more persons especially in the interests of our large German population. In making this selection on former occasions, at least in some instances, the nominee was such as failed to meet the approbation of the German constituency, and did no credit to the discrimination of the Convention. We have very many educated and capable Germans in the Republican ranks who would faithfully and honorably represent the German element. If an American born—descended from German ancestry—or one who speaks the German, would be deemed a fitting man to offer for the German suffrage, where could a better or more capable representative be had than our well-known and respectable fellow-citizen Mr. C. Yeager? Mr. Yeager, as School Director, Councilman, Manager of the House of Refuge and as Director of several of our Banks, has exhibited a high order of administrative abilities, and is esteemed by the commercial community as one of its shrewdest and most sagacious members. He would if nominated, and prevailed on to accept, prove a most efficient representative, not merely of the German constituency but of the entire material interests of city and county.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: The office of County Commissioner is considered by many Republicans to be the most important office to fill by the Convention to-day. To find a man who will suit the majority of the people we confess is hard to do. Among the names that have been spoken of, we know of none who would fill the expectations of the people better than Mr. Thomas Simpson, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny city. He is widely known as an honest man, a good business man, and one who is well acquainted with the duties of the office. We earnestly beg of our Republican friends to-day to remember him. We all know the people want such a man, and as the delegates are the representatives of the people no hesitancy should be shown in giving him the nomination.

FOURTH WARD ALLEGHENY.

PENNSYLVANIA.

MEADVILLE is to have a $25,000 market house.

SCNBURY is suffering from fever, many serious and some fatal cases have been reported.

A MR. AND MRS. HAYES, of Philadelphia, gave a vocal and instrumental concert at Loretto Springs on Wednesday last.

ZACHARIAH WEBSTER died of suffocation in a well which he was cleaning last week, in Walker Township, Juniata county.

ON the 19th inst., the Governor appointed Wm. C. Young as Sheriff of Montour county, in place of Robert C. Russel, who died on the 14th inst.

THE daughter of Richard James, proprietor of the Keystone Hotel, at Northumberland, was drowned in the canal at that place on Monday last.

REV. J. H. PRESSLY, a son of the late Rev. Dr. Pressly of Allegheny, celebrated the twenty fifth anniversary of his assumption of his present charge of the United Presbyterian Church of Erie.

MR. GEORGE MACKLEY, of Tyrone township, Adams county, a highly respected farmer, seventy-three years of age, killed himself with a shot-gun last week. He had for some weeks been much depressed in spirit.

ANNIE REEDER, who has charge of the post office at the Exchange, this county, cut with a span of horses and a Kirby reaper, twenty acres of wheat, fifteen of oats, and loaded hay on the wagon for four pitchers. She is only fifteen years of age.

THE Democracy of Waterford, Erie county, met on Saturday week and resolved to take down the hickory pole they raised two years ago. The reason for this proceeding was dissatisfaction with the nominations made by the Democratic County Convention.

THE Brookville *Republican* says: We understand that the Red Bank Navigation Company have contracted for putting in a bracket dam at Coder's, and that work will soon be commenced on the same. This dam is much needed, and will prove of great benefit to our lumber men, affording a good landing where now it is almost impracticable, as well as assist greatly in bracketing.

THE York *Republican* says on Tuesday of last week, Francis Winebrenner, a resident of Hopewell township, committed suicide by hanging himself, while in a state of insanity. Some months since, while laboring under aberration of mind, he had been confined in an insane asylum, bur it was thought he had recovered from this condition and he was returned to his home. On the evening of this sad occurrence he took supper with his family as usual, immediatly after which he went to his barn and committed this rash act. He was a man of considerable property and was about fifty years of age.

THE Lewisburg *Chronicle* says: A correspondent writes us that on the 23d of July, Mr. Samuel Haler, formerly of Kelly township, this county, met his death in the following terrible manner: While he was raking hay, with a revolving horse rake, at his home, near Colon, Mich., the horse disturbed a nest of humble bees. The insects stung and frightened the horse, causing it to run. The lines were wrapped around Mr. H's body as he was thrown forward of the rake. It struck a stump, when three of the teeth entered his body, the one causing the fatal wound penetrating six or seven inches, taking effect in the bowels, and breaking off.

THE Lawrence *Journal* says: On Saturday last a man named Christopher Seinenbacher was returned to this city in charge of a deputy constable, from the State of Ohio, on the charge of larceny, and placed in our county jail. It will be remembered by many that during July of last year Mr. Robert Reynolds of this city took a partnership with him in the tanning business, with the above named person. He continued until about the middle of January, 1870, when he secretly disposed of all the available stock, valued at about $3,000, pocketed the proceeds, and left between two days for parts unknown. Mr. Reynolds has been fortunate in tracing him up till his capture a few days ago in Ohio, and Mr. R. now stands a chance of recovering a part at least of the value of his missing property.

THE Waynesburg *Messenger* says: We learn that the steam flouring mill of Messrs. Call & Hoge, at Calltown, about 6 miles south west of this place, in connection with the dewlling house of Mr. Thomas Smith, were totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night last. The facts as far as we can learn them are as follows. During the afternoon of that day, the pulleys and apparatus connected with the elevators in the mill became heated and ignited by the friction of the same, but was discovered and subdued, as it was then supposed. But it seems such was not the case, as about ten o'clock that night, the whole building was found to be on fire—the flames having made such progress that it was impossible to stay the destructive element. The mill was a large one, and contained about 1,500 bushels of wheat, together with considerable flour, and a large amount of other grain, all of which is a total loss, there being no insurance on any of the property.

[For the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Prussia declares its determination to offer no diplomatic negotiations to the French people because a flag of truce sent into the French lines has been fired upon. Glory, therefore, to Prussia, the defender of military laws and of those of humanity, the champion of Honor and Liberty.

But who is ignorant that such mistakes have been made by all nations in all wars, in spite of the positive orders of the leaders? Who does not know that they are severely punished, when discovered? Who can, in good faith, accuse the French nation, chivalric *par excellence*, to have permitted, nay, ordered such a violation of the code of honor?

It is Prussia, so well known for her pillaging propensities; Prussia, that now consoles the French peasants of Alsatia to dig the trenches in front of besieged Strasburg to expose them first to the cannon of their loving countrymen; Prussia, that refuses to acknowledge as regular soldiers the Garde Mobile, the National Guards, the sharpshooters, and pitilessly shoots the noble men who wish to defend their households and their wives, exposed to the brutality of the invaders.

And those men who propagate such slanders pretend to be *Republicans*, and it is on such a basis they advocate the partition of France, it is in the name of unity they try to divide, they want to Germanise Prussian hating Alsatia and Lorraine, when they know that the hearts of her inhabitants beat for France only. They want to humble us on account of our warlike and conquering humor. They speak of the wars of the Republic and the first empire, but who commenced these wars? Who wanted to deprive us of our liberty, to crush our revolution? Was it as conquerors we first entered their country? No, we wanted only to break up the coalitions of their Kings, we extended a friendly hand to their patriots, we formed republican governments, we gave them their first liberties, their franchises. If later we became aggressive it was when their incessant plots had forced upon us, as an Emperor, a successful soldier, and their proud rulers would in him still recognize not one of the divine rights, like themselves, but the Man of the people.

When in 1848, the Republic emerged from her shrowd, the cry of liberty resounded in the greatest part of Germany. Who silenced it? It was Prussia! Who in the last century plotted the partition of Poland? Prussia! Who in 1864 wrested from poor, defenceless Denmark provinces whose German populations were satisfied with the peaceful rule of the Danes. Prussia! Who promised to submit her conquests to the vote and never permitted it? Prussia! Who, two years later conquered and overtaxed the north of Germany? Prussia! Who destroyed the German Republics? Prussia! Who violated the treaty of Prague? Prussia!!!

But all this was only for the sake of liberty, for the good of the conquered nations; so they say, so they believe. But now when some German papers wish to raise their voices against it, 73 are suppressed and when the friends of freedom require that the Reichstag should meet, Bismarck imposes silence. Let the war be over, let France be conquered and the South as well as the North Germans will see if their Fritz and William listen to their complaints.

They ran to arms against Napoleon, who bad as he is, first declared, that he did not want any increase of territory, they were right, and success crowned their efforts. If they pretend to chain us, to wrest from us any part of our soil, they are wrong, and all their hosts will try in vain to protect them from our revenge.

A FRENCH REPUBLICAN.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

THE PRODUCT OF ONE WEED.

A gentleman desiring to know what would be the influence of a single weed upon the agriculture of a field or garden, selected a plant of purslane (pusley or pursley as called by some), and carefully counted its number of pods. It was a large, but not the largest, sized plant from a rich spot of ground. The number of its seed pods was 4,612. He then took fourteen of the pods—seven small ones, four medium and three of the largest—and counted the seed in them. The result gave us an average of ninety seeds to the pod. Thus in this single plant we have the enormous number of 415,170 seeds. If these were spread over a plat of ground, and should all germinate and a man should attempt to cut them with a hoe, and should average six plants at every blow, it would take him thirty-eight hours and twenty-three minutes to cut them out. Or, if these weeds were equally disseminated at the rate of four to the square foot, they would cover two and a third acres of ground. Again, allowing only one-third of these seed to germinate, and that the product shall be only one-half as rich in seed as this plant, yet they will produce the astonishing number of 28,727,628,250 seed—enough to cover broad fields with weeds the third year from one seed. Do not these figures show the immense importance of cutting and destroying every weed before it goes to seed? There is no doubt that many other weeds are fully or more prolific than this. It has been known in wet weather to grow and mature its seed long after it had been entirely severed from the root.

CANNING FRUIT.

Porcelain vessels are best for cooking the fruit, but many use a bright tin pan or pail, and for sweet fruits, brass can be used without detriment. It is a rather common practice to put in wash boiler, containing a pailful of water over the fire, and after filling the jars with fruit, scald it by standing it in the boiling water. This, if thoroughly performed, is a very nice method, being far less liable to break and smash the fruit than if scalded in the kettle and dipped into the cans. The risk is that the heat will not thoroughly penetrate the fruit, and fermentation will result. Also, if a jar breaks in the boiling water, its fruit contents are quite sure to "go to the pot," with small hope of recovery.

Our way is to heat a kettle of water to boiling, set over it a bright tin pan containing the fruit, cover it close, and let it thoroughly scald. This requires more time than to set the pan directly upon the stove, but all danger of burning is avoided, and the fruit kept unbroken. At least it is kept as nearly unbroken as can be expected of ripe fruit after cooking. It is not best to risk a great deal for the mere looks of the sauce when set upon the table. Those who wish their canned peaches, pears, quinces, and other fruit to look "just like fresh," must can them half ripe. Plenty of such specimens are sent out yearly from some of the large establishments—very beautiful to look upon, very hard to bite, and very indigestible when swallowed.

As for jars, we have never used any which gave us so little trouble, from first to last, as the self-sealing glass ones. If care is taken to screw the cover on tightly, they are more free from danger of spoiling than any others. The rubber slip can be renewed when worn thin. There are cheaper glass jars, however, which require but little cement, and are safe enough for common purposes. Those with a cork and tin cover, which shuts over and fits into a groove, are the best of this kind. The dark brown stone or earthen jars, with large flat bottoms, generally keep fruit very nicely. Tin is excellent far once or perhaps twice using; afterward, it should be thrown into the back alley with old shoes and discarded crinolines. There is no better cement than is made by melting rosin and tallow in about equal proportions with a little lard. It is cheaper and better than that sold in the store, which is often too brittle to adhere well. For small-mouthed cans, use no cork at all. A double cloth, well cemented and tied tightly down, is all that is needed. The cloth should be of thick drilling. One advantage of sealing cans with no other cover than this, is that the cloth immediately draws inward, and indicates the good condition of the contents. Every housekeeper should have a fruit-filler, which is merely a funnel with a larger spout than ordinary—large enough for peaches to pass through without breaking. Setting this on the top of the cans and pouring in the fruit, greatly facilitates the filling of the jars.

SEXES IN VEGETABLES.

E. J. Halling, Saratoga Springs, New York, writes to the American Institute Farmer's Club as follows: "Mr. Hamilton Perry, of this village, has a great taste for horticultural pursuits, and he argues that there is a male and a female in every variety of the vegetable world as there is in the animal. In some varieties this male and female part is combined in the plant, as it is, for example in the Wilson strawberry. In the potato, he says, the part known as the seed end is the male, and where that portion only is planted, the product will not be as large or healthy as if the other, or 'female' end is planted. He says that when he plants the female end of the potato he never is troubled with the rot, but always has good large potatoes, and sound ones, too. His theory is that the female end contains a larger proportion of starch to nourish the young plant and give it a hasty start. I have faith in his potato theory, which he has tested for years."

Mr. Fuller, a member of the Club, answers this by saying that Mr. Perry's theory as to the relative value of the stem end of the potato for seed may be correct, but that concerning the hermaphrodite character of the potato is not.

PICKLING CUCUMBERS.

Lay your cucumbers in brine for three weeks, or until it is convenient to make them. Take out and drain well, then lay them in water twenty-four hours, changing the water once. Simmer the pickles in two pints of vinegar, if strong; if not, three pints—to one of water; leave your pickles in this vinegar about two weeks, then take out, drain and pack away in a jar, sprinkling horse-radish and black mustard seed between each layer of the cucumbers. Cover them with vinegar made very sweet, and having boiled it in an ounce of cloves, a handful of white mustard seed, an ounce of coriander seed, sliced ginger and mace to your taste, a teacupful of black pepper (unground, of course) and a pod of red which must be previously laid in brine.

Pour the vinegar over the pickles boiling hot. Your pickles will be ready for use in three weeks. If you find your vinegar is not sweet enough, add more sugar. This vinegar with some fresh added to it will be good two years.

ALUM FOR CHICKEN CHOLERA.

As we have had several inquiries relative to chicken cholera, we find a receipt in the report of the Department of Agriculture, which avers, that if fowls attacked with cholera are given three or four teaspoonfuls of alum water daily, and mix with the feed (corn meal) strong alum water, it will cure the worst cases. Another is to take two eggs, a tablespoonful of finely puiverized alum, and a sufficient quantity of flour to make a thin paste, and force the fowl to swallow a portion of the mixture, and there are two chances to one that fowls (chickens or turkeys) will recover from the disease. It is a good thing to use alum freely, mixed with the food of young or old fowls when they show any looseness of the bowels or predisposition to diarrhea. A little precaution, taken in time, will save many a valuable brood.

DESTROYING SORREL.

Sorrel is one of the greatest pests to farmers, and one that is very hard to kill out. It is especially obnoxious in corn fields and among strawberries, raspberries, etc. It can neither be destroyed by hoeing nor harrowing, for if the roots are thus drawn out they will generally again spring up, particularly if rain soon follows this up-rooting. Now one of the most effectual methods of ridding the soil of this weed is to plough it in mid-summer and sow it with a crop of buckwheat, and after the crop is harvested plow again, when the freezing and thawing of winter will finish the work of extermination. Another very effectual process is by giving the field a top dressing of lime. I have seen this dressing followed by the best results.—*John G. Kreider.*

BLACKENING STONE.—A method of rendering stone completely black, to serve as a foil to some other color, or to protect it against the weather, consists in heating it in an oven to about 140 degrees, and then removing it and dipping the side to be colored into a vessel filled with melted tar. After removal, the surplus is allowed to drain off, and laid not far from the stove to dry. When it is half dried, it is placed in the air and allowed to become completely dry, after which a wisp of straw is used to rub of the blackened side, which gives to the stone a brilliant lustre, and prepares it for further use.

CERTAIN CURE FOR EARACHE.—A correspondent of the *Western Rural* says: As soon as any soreness is felt in the ear, let three or four drops of tincture of arnica be poured in, and the orifice filled with a little cotton to exclude the air, and in a short time the uneasiness is forgotten. If the arnica be not resorted to until there is actual pain, the cure may not be as speedy, but it is just as certain, although it may be necessary to repeat the application. It is a sure preventive for gathering in the ear, which is the usual cause of earache.

COATING IRON WITH COPPER OR BRASS.—Objects of iron or steel may, it is said, be readily supplied with a coating of copper or brass, by first immersing them in a melted mixture of five or six parts of zinc and one of copper. If coppering alone is desired, the zinc is to be distilled off from the article under an intensely heated muffle; but if brass is to be the coating, then a part only of the zinc is to be removed in the same manner.

IF DRUGS

You want why don't you go
To JAMES E. BURNS & Co.,
Where you will find a stock complete
And well filled store room clean and neat?

Hand Mirrors, Hair Brushes, and Ales,
Sponges, all kinds, two or three bales,
Pure Old French Brandy, Wine and Gin,
Very large stock just coming in.

Fine dry cigars, all brands and kind,
Call and see us and bear in mind
Prices are lower than others dare
At JAS. E. BURNS, corner Penn and St. Clair.

A CHAPTER OF FACTS.

Space is valuable in a newspaper, and it is therefore proposed in this advertisement to condense a variety of facts, important to the public, into a small compass. Those facts refer to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—what that celebrated medicine is, and what it will do. In the first place then, the article is a stimulant, tonic and alterative, consisting of a combination of an absolutely pure spirituous agent with the most valuable medicinal vegetable substances that Botanic research has placed at the disposal of the chemist and the physician. These ingredients are compounded with great care, and in such proportions as to produce a preparation which invigorates without exciting the general system, and tones, regulates and controls the stomach, the bowels, the liver and the minor secretive organs.

What this great restorative will do must be gathered from what it has done. The case of dyspepsia, or any other form of indigestion, in which it has been persistently administered without effecting a radical cure is yet to be heard from, and the same may be said of bilious disorders, intermittent fever, nervous affections, general debility, constipation, sick headache, mental despondency, and the peculiar complaints and disabilities to which the feeble are so subject. It purifies all the fluids of the body, including the blood, and the gentle stimulus which it imparts to the nervous system is not succeeded by the slightest reaction. This is a chapter of facts which readers, for their own sakes, should mark and remember.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
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DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

GRATES! GRATES! GRATES!
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector Grate.
WHICH STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

We claim for it the following advantages over any other in use:

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—very little soot or ashes escaping into the room—which in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that it thus remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an *actual saving* of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shakes cleanses the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A New Stock of
Millinery Goods.
NEW FALL STYLES IN
LADIES AND MISSES HATS.
New Flowers,
NEW RIBBONS,
Velveteens,
LACE COLLARS. SWAWLS.
Gloves, Hosiery,
CASSIMERES
For Men and Boys' Wear,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
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FIRST ARRIVAL
Of Domestic
DRY GOODS
BELL & MOORHOUSE'S,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Will Open This Week
A COMPLETE STOCK
OF
DOMESTICS
AT
LOW PRICES.

On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
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AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
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BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

STONE
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
HOT AIR & CHIMNEY FLUES, &c.
A large and full sacortment constantly on hand.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
130 SECOND AVENUE

Bakery, Confectionery, AND ICE CREAM.
The undersigned has established the above business in the very convenient location, No. 287 WESTERN AVENUE, Allegheny, one-half block from the Park, where he is prepared to supply all orders in his line. His saloon is handsomely fitted up for the consumers of ice cream, who will find it very convenient to the Park. Satisfaction warranted in goods, attendance and prices. The public patronage is solicited.
WM. A. RHODES.

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NEW GOODS
With be opened every day this week at
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
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NEW ALPACAS,
New
DELAINES AND ROBES,
Beautiful Styles
NEW PRINTS!
A New Stock of
DOMESTICS
AND
Housekeeping Dry Goods
AT VERY LOW PRICES!
At 8 1-3 Cents,
A SPLENDID LOT OF
Medium and Dark Prints.
At 15 Cents,
EXTRA WIDE LINEN TOWELING,
A Great Bargain,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL STATIONERY.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL SLATES.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CASKET.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL INKSTANDS.
SCHOOL INKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL CRAYONS
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL PENCILS AND PENS.
SCHOOL COPY BOOKS.
SCHOOL EXERCISE BOOKS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL RULERS.
SCHOOL BOOKS.
SCHOOL REWARDS.
SCHOOL CAP.
A large stock and at genuine WHOLESALE PRICES.
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102 FOURTH AVENUE,
au15 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY BONDS FOR SALE.
City Bonds by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving PENN AVENUE, and known as
PENN AVENUE BONDS,
Are now offered for sale at the
Masonic Deposit Savings Bank,
No. 131 SMITHFIELD STREET.
These Bonds have TWELVE YEARS TO RUN AND PAY SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXES. Interest payable semi-annually, payable on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the city by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be had.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest
GEO. C. McLEAN,
au27:s28 CASHIER.

YARNS, YARNS,
AT
HORNE & CO'S.
3,000 lbs.
Super Dark Blue Country Yarn,
S. BRADLEYS & SONS YARNS,
All Colors and Grades.
MIDNIGHT AND FLECKS, KNITTING AND ZEPHYR YARNS, in Plain, Balmoral and Fancy Shades, at Factory Prices.

NEW LINES
Hosiery, Handkerchiefs,
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Suspenders, and full lines of
Notions and Small Wares
AT
LOWEST PRICES.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
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ARNSTHAL & SON,
Virginia and Louisville
Tobacco Agency,
SEGARS
Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos,
72 SMITHFIELD STREET Pittsburgh.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND 10th STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Pork Packers,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
HAVE IN STORE AND FOR SALE
200 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
300 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
40,000 lbs. Bright Bacon Shoulders.
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au14:t

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
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JOSEPH R. HUNTER,
Merchandise Broker,
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je28:y95 PITTSBURGH.

AGENCY BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS to be transacted in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, &c., attended to by WM. M. McKNIGHT, 241 Dock street, Philadelphia. Good references given if desired. jan1:y3

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AN EXPERIENCED LADY,
Of thorough education and capable of conducting large classes in the English, French and German languages, and all the higher scientific branches, purposes locating in this city permanently, and desires a position as teacher in an Academy, College or School. The very best references afforded as to character and scholastic attainments.
Address, BOX C.,
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SIXTH ST., PITTSBURGH.
This Institution occupies spacious apartments on the second floor of Morgan's Buildings, cor. of Sixth street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, just at the end of the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. The rooms overlook the Allegheny river, and are large, airy and cheerful, and are furnished and furnished in good style. The Institution has been organized over 20 years, and during this time has enrolled over 2,000 pupils. Its rolls for the year just closed exhibit an attendance of over 300 students.
The plan of the school embraces three separate departments, for the accommodation of three different classes of pupils. First, a NORMAL DEPARTMENT for the education and training of teachers of both sexes. Second, a COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT for the education of pupils who wish to engage in business. Third, a GENERAL EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT for the education of young ladies who wish to take an advanced course.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE, FOR

10 months	$55	5 months	$30
9 months	50	4 months	25
8 months	45	3 months	20
7 months	40	2 months	15
6 months	35	1 month	7

The next term opens the 1st of SEPTEMBER, and a deduction from the foregoing prices will be made in favor of all pupils buying yearly scholarships at or before that time.
Pupils buying scholarships for any shorter term can afterwards have them exchanged for yearly ones, by paying, before the expiration of such scholarships, the difference between the price thereof and $55, thus saving to themselves the advantages of the yearly rates, in easy payments. For further particulars, address the Principal.
PROF. R. CURRY, A. M.,
au23:s62-MAT PITTSBURGH, PA.

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JOSEPH F. GRIGGS, A. M.,
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(This Chair will be filled by a most accomplished Latin Scholar.)
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FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 29, 1870.

The market opened Monday morning without special change from the closing quotations of the past week. The transactions during the day were without importance; perhaps the demand for loans is a shade more urgent, but the week will develop the tendency of the money market in that respect.

The gold market is quiet, fluctuations during the day less than half per cent.

Government steady, with light transactions.

Money continues very easy "on call" in New York, though the bank statements for three weeks past exhibit a large weekly decrease in the reserve funds. How much longer they can stand the drain, and call loans rate at from four to five per cent., it is not very difficult to determine. Time paper, 60 and 90 days, rates there at from 7@9 per cent., but a little cheaper than in our own market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, August 29, 1870.

Wall street was almost dead. Money easy at 4@5 on call. Sterling dull and lower at 9@9¼. Gold dull; opened at 110¾, fell to 110¼, advanced to 110¾, and closed at 110¼@ 110¾. Carrying rates 3 to flat. Clearances $68,000,000.

Governments dull. Coupons of '81, 114¾@ 114¾; '62, 112¾@112¾; '64, 110¾@111; '65, 111¾@111¾; new do, 109¾@110; '67, 109¾@110; '68, 108¾@ 109; 10-40s, 104¾@105¾.

State Bonds quiet but strong; Missouris 90¾; old Tennessees, 61¾; new 60; old Virginias, 64¾; new 65; old North Carolinas, 34¾; new 32½.

Stocks excessively dull all day and almost nominal. Quiet at the Cumberland 8; Western Union Telegraph Company, 81½; Quicksilver, 44½; Mariposa, 5; preferred 8; Pacific Express, 69½; Wells, 45; American, 90; United States, 41; Pacific Mail, 37½; N. Y. Central, 96; Script, 80½; Erie, 22½; preferred do, 46; Hudson, 118½; do. preferred, 125; Reading, 99½; Michigan Central, 118½; Lake Shore, 91½; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern, 81; do preferred, 89½; Rock Island, 102½; New Jersey Central, 101½; St. Paul, 59¾; do preferred, 78; Wabash, 44½; do preferred, 80; Wayne, 96; Terre Haute, 90; do preferred, 50; Chicago & Alton, 132; do preferred, 127; Ohio & Mississippi, 33½; C. C. & I. C., 79; C. & I. C., 17; Burlington, 130; Hartford & Erie, 3½.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $97,858,353; currency, $6,252,354; canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, $625,000.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 29, 1870.

CATTLE.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Feigler & Rothchilds, Chicago..... 2 cars
Sharp & Bros., Chicago..... 5 cars
J. W. Snee, Chicago..... 3 cars
E. Katz, Chicago..... 2 cars
Hoffman, Chicago..... 1 car
Keefer & Lowenstein, Chicago..... 4 cars
M. Varner, Chicago..... 2 cars
Kraus, Chicago..... 4 cars
A. & J. Shamberg, Chicago..... 5 cars
Chas. Boyer, Chicago..... 1 car
P. Rodfuss, Chicago..... 2 cars
J. Elliott, Chicago..... 1 car
J. Moses, Chicago..... 1 car
Thomas Lobman, Chicago..... 5 cars
Shamberg & Haas, Dayton..... 1 car
Geo. Riddle, Fort Wayne..... 1 car
Peter Fisher, Indianapolis..... 3 cars
H. Gallagher, Selma..... 1 car
S. Boyd, Milford..... 1 car
Gerrald & Kahn, Milford..... 2 cars
J. & S. Needy, Newark..... 2 cars
Prepaid..... 3 cars

Total..... 54
Total last week..... 53

Fifty-four car loads, and as the great proportion of these were small thin cattle, we presume that there were on an average twenty head to the car, or an aggregate of 1,080 head. Add to this 7 head of country cattle, and we have in all sixteen hundred and fifty-five cattle and head of stock. From the calculation we have to believe is under if anything, instead of being over the mark, as there were probably 100 instead of 75 country cattle on sale. This, of course, is known to those who are familiar with the "run of things" at these yards, was a very large supply of cattle, enough for all the week would be ordinarily left over. A very large proportion of the supply consisted of very common stock but it did not pay much, and consequently was sold at low prices, and those buyers who operate in this kind of cattle, took hold pretty liberally, but many others, and generally, they were already in possession to dictate the prices. Included in the offerings, were quite a number of Texas and Cherokee cattle, the most prominent parts of which are their bones and horns; of course, they have but very little, though the demand for this kind of stock is increasing, and we presume that ten are sold to the bet'er who were one was sold a year or two ago. And some of our stock men are inclined to favor the introduction of these cattle in our pastures; they think, and there is no doubt some truth in it, that it will help to keep down the price of beef cattle. We heard a stock dealer remark the other day, that but for these Texans, the butchers would now be obliged to pay ten instead of eight cents per pound for prime butchers stock, and we believe that there is considerable force in the remark.

As will be seen by comparison, there is very little change in prices, as compared with last week. Prime cattle of which there was pretty enough to supply the demand, sold at from 7¾@8¼, some few at 8¾; medium at 7@ 7¾, and stockers at 4¾@5¾. Texans sold at from 3¾@5¾, and those butchers who bought this kind can sell their beats cuts for less than 20 cts. and make money.

Keefer, Lowenstein & Hartman 86 mixed stock from Chicago, sold at from 5@7¾.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 41 head fair to prime from Chicago, at 6@7¾.

R. Katz sold 41 head of fair to medium stock, at 6@7 cts.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 39 head small Chicago steers averaging about 690 lbs for 5. Moses, at 6@6¼; also 79 of mixed stock, at 6@7¾.

S. Moses bought 19 head fresh cows, at $45 ea.

Jacob Needy sold 35 head of fair to prime Ohio steers, at 6@6¾.

H. Varner sold 59 head of mixed stock from Chicago, at 6@6¾; 28 head from Washington Co., unsold.

M. Kraus sold 46 head cattle from Chicago, at 5@6; 40 stockers, at 4¾@5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn 74 head fair to prime Ohio cattle, at 6¼@6¾.

Carr & McAllister sold 18 of Indiana cows and steers, for 6@6¾; 5 do, for 5¾@6.

Troutman to Lobman 127 head of mixed stock, from Chicago, at 5@7¾ cts.

Sharp & Bro. sold 19 head of mixed Chicago cattle, at 6@7¾.

S. Marks & Bro. 126 head of common to extra steers, from Chicago, at 5@6¾.

Blackwood & Blackstock sold 20 on commission, at 6@7¾.

J. Shamberg 131 mixed stock from Chicago.

Sol. Shamberg & Haas 20 head from Dayton Ohio, at 5.@6¾.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

There was a full supply of sheep and lambs on sale to-day, fully 2,000 which is considerably above the number of last week. There was no unusually large number of scalawags, and in fact, there was not very many of any other kind; and, notwithstanding the number of this particular grade was large, it seemed to us that they sold quicker and better than last week, and in some instances at higher prices. Fair to prime sheep and lambs sold readily at the quotations of last week, and there were scarce enough of this kind to satisfy the demand. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, sheep sold all the way from $3.50 per head, and lambs from $1.00@5. Following is the report of the sales:

Adam Eckert sold 100 lambs at $3.50; 40 sheep at $3.50@4 per head—the outside for extra sheep.

T. & McNeese 200 sheep and lambs from Butler Co. at $2 per head head to 6cts per lb for sheep, and $1.50@3.50 for lambs.

John Beeler 80 sheep and lambs from Butler Co. at 5.@6¾.

A. Mosberg sold 82 lambs at $2.35; also 230 at $4@5.75. 120 sheep at from $2.50@4.

Walters & Co had 200 sheep at $2.50, and lambs at $3@4.

M. Rumes 110 head from Beaver Co., sheep at $4.50, and lambs at an average of $2.50.

Barnes & Adams 130 from Butler Co.; sheep at an average of $2.60, and lambs about the same.

Jacob Frazee 100 sheep, and lambs from Washington Co., mostly scalawags; sold 20 of best at $3.75; balance at an average of $2.

Hays & Bright sold 86 lambs at $1.50 per head; 50 sheep unsold.

Sowers & Co had in all 280 from Butler Co.

Shearer, Christy & Co. 250 sheep from Butler Co. sold at an average of about $2.50 per head.

John Drum sold 50 sheep $2.50@3.50; 60 lambs at $1.50@3.

J. R. Pringle sold 160 sheep and lambs from Mercer and Crawford counties at $2.25@5.60.

Fairley & Moulton 128 head from Armstrong Co. at $2@5 per head.

HOGS.

Market very quiet, the demand not being as good as it was last week, which is owing to the hot weather, as the demand for fresh pork is always considerably curtailed when the thermometer gets up into the nineties. Prices however, are without quotable change, ranging from 8¾@10¾ gross.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August, 29 1870.

The markets generally continue dull, particularly the leading commodities, including grain, flour and groceries, but this is usually the case at this season of the year, and besides an early improvement is expected. The demand for grain, excepting Barley, has fallen off very materially within the past week or two, and Corn has declined full five cents per bushel. It is true the stock in the hands of dealers is by no means large though it is fully up and in excess of the present demand. The grocery market is also sluggish, to what it has been, and, aside from sugars, the volume of business is exceedingly small. The Provisions trade, also, appears to be slacking up somewhat, though there is still a fair jobbing demand. There is a continued steady business in all kinds of fruits, and notwithstanding the arrivals are large, there is no accumulation of stock as people are buying largely to put up for winter use, though prices are ruling higher than last year, in consequence of the crop being lighter.

APPLES—Continue dull though there is no change in prices. Sales at $2@3 per bbl for sweet, and $2.50@3.50 for cooking apples.

ASHES—Common soda ash, 4; refined, 4¾; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾.

BROOM CORN—Continue dull though unchanged at 11@12 cts.

BEANS—Dull; $1.50@2 per bushel, the outside figure for choice navy.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for the better grades, and we can report regular sales, at 25@30, for fair to choice. Common butter is not much inquired for.

CARBON OIL—Is quiet, though firmer; standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 21@22½, and in small lots at 22½@25.

CHEESE—Western Reserve, 11@13; Ohio Factory, 11@14; and Ohio Goshen 14@15.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $3@ 3¾, and Calcined Plaster at $4¾ per bbl.

CORNMEAL—Is being sold in small lots in store at $3.00 per bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Demand very light and stock almost exhausted.

EGGS—Fresh eggs in steady demand and limited supply; we continue to quote at 19@20.

FEATHERS—No. 1 goose feathers 85@90; No. 2 75@80. Demand light.

FRUITS—Peaches sold to-day at $2@3, and plums at $1@3 per box as to quality and condition. Grapes 8@10 cts per lb.

FLAX—The market is dull and devoid of anything new or important. We continue to quote western flours at $6.50@7 for fair to choice, and $7.25 for choice. Rye flour $5.75@6 and dull.

GRAIN—There is not much doing in wheat, and while the market is dull, prices remain unchanged; we continue to quote red at $1.20 @1.25; and white at $1.30@1.35. Oats dull but unchanged, dealers are buying new at 44@45 and selling at 46@46 for round lots, and 48@50 for small lots in store. There is no improvement in the demand for corn, and the market is dull and prices are lower; we now quote at 80 in first hands, and 85 on wharf. Rye is quiet and unchanged, dealers are still offering 90 for new. Barley is still quoted at $1.80@1.85 for good to choice spring.

GROCERIES—Sugars are reported firmer in the east, but as yet there is no advance in this market. We continue to quote crushed at 11¾@12¼; powdered, 11¾@12; A. C., 10¾@ 11; sugars range from 9@12 cts. Coffee, 19@22 for Common to choice Rio. New Orleans molasses 60@65.

HAY—Is quiet and unchanged; sales were made from country wagons on Friday at $18@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2@3 cts.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbls and carload lots at $1.75.

LARD OIL—No. 1 is quoted at $1.30@1.32½, No. 2 at 88@90.

LIVE POULTRY—Spring chickens abundant and dull at 30 cts per pair by the coop. Ducks 75@80 cts per pair.

MELONS—Sales of water melons at $15@25 per 100, according to size and condition.

MILL FEED—The destruction of the Pearl Mills, burned a large amount of bran, and has stiffened the market considerably, though prices are no higher. Bran, 80@90; shorts $1 @1.00; chops, $1.10@1.15.

POTATOES—Sales of Sweets at $5.50 per bbl, the outside figure for choice Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—Sales of Canvassed Hams, Plain Shoulders 14½; Short Ribbed Sides, 13@13½; Clear, do 13½. Sugar Cured Hams, 24@25; Breakfast Bacon, 20; Lard, 12@12½ in tcs; 13 in kegs and 13½ in buckets. Mess Pork $29.50.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

TALLOW—Rendered 9@9½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed, in small lots, at $3@3.25. Nothing doing in Clover seed. Flaxseed unchanged at $2.15@2.20.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, August 29, 1870.

Business was again very slow to-day, exceedingly so, but withal the market was strong, stronger than it was on Saturday, and the offerings light at quotations. The fact that the war news is again considered favorable to the Prussians, which, of course, adds strength to the impression that the conflict will soon be drawn to a close, is not without its effect on the oil market, and it is more than probable combined, that has brought about the firmness to which we have just advertised. Every success for the Prussians is calculated to stimulate the oil market, and place it in a better and more substantial condition, and this accounts, to some extent, for the warm feeling that prevails in oil circles in behalf of Prussia in her struggle with France.

CRUDE.

Very quiet but firm and the offerings continue light. Sale of 500 bbls spot at 9¾; 1,000 August, at 9¾; 1,000 seller all year at 9¾. September quoted at 9¾; and seller all year at 9¾ @9¾, against 9¾ on Saturday.

REFINED.

Firmer but very quiet. August quoted at 25¾; September 25@25¾; October to December, inclusive, 24¾@25. Sale of 1,000 each September and October at 25.

RECEIPTS CRUDE.

E. L. Goodwin 598, account J. B. Barbour; J. W. Wilkins 305, account P. B. Pet. Co; Earle & Works 222, account Owston & Sowers; Peerless Oil Works 75, account B. S. Duncan; Citizens O. W. 444, account E. L. Goodwin; P. A. Hales 156, account C. Herbst; E. L. Goodrich 74, account J. B. Barbour; Fisher Bros. 56, account Thompson & Parker; H. W. C. Tweddle 48, account Thos. Clews; Clarion Rd. 148, account F. A. Bates; Lockhart, F. & Co. 9 0, account same; E. Palmer & Co. 74, account Jos. Hall.

Total..... 3,894 bbls.

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

B. W. Morgan, 250 bbls refined oil to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Mantzeimer, K. & Co. 250 bbls refined to Warden, K. & Co., Phila.

Standard Oil Co., 297 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Braun & Wagner 250 bbls refined oil to Warden, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Speer & Co., 100 bbls refined to Tack, Bro & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro's. & Co., 50 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

National Ref. & Storing Co. 500 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co., Phila.

Lockhart, F. & Co., 299 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro. & Co., 335 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 106 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Total..... 2,125 bbls

No crude west.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—Cotton quiet and steady; sales 4137 bales at 19¼c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 15,67 bbls, heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 17,900 bbls at $5.25@5.50 for super western and state; $5.65@5.80 for common to good do; $6.15@6.65 for common to choice white wheat western extra; $5.70@7.30 for common to good extra Ohio; $6@8.75 for common to choice extra St. Louis; the market closing heavy. Rye flour easier; sales 350 bbls at $4.50@6.20. Corn meal quiet. Wheat—No shipping sales 100 bbls at 90¾@94¾c, closing with buyers at 94c. Wheat—receipts of 32,220 bush, quiet and heavy; sales of 68,000 bush at $1.30@1.33 for No 2 spring; $1.36@1.43 for winter red and amber western; $1.42 for winter red Canada in bond; and $1.43@ $1.45 for amber Tennessee, $1.60 for white southern, $1.66 for white western. Rye dull; sales of 900 bushels at 90c for western. Malt more active; sales of 8,800 bushels at $1.15 for State. Receipts—Corn, 17,800 bushels; dull and heavy; sales of 51,000 bushels at 85@86¾c for new mixed western, 90@93c for yellow, $1.04@ 1.05 for white western. Receipts—Oats, 30,700 bushels; oats a shade firmer; sales of 48,000 bushels at 50@52c for western, 50@53c for Ohio. Hay firm at 80@90 for shipping and $1@1.25 for retail lots. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee firm and quiet. Molasses dull and unsettled. Rice firm; small sales at 8¾ @9¾c for South Carolina. Turpentine strong at 39¾@40c. Petroleum quiet at 16c for crude; and 26¾c for refined. The total stock of grain in warehouse on August 29 is as follows: Wheat, 1,429,114 bu; rye, 64,230 bu; corn, 634,367 bu; barley, 107,954 bu; oats, 881,102 bu; malt, 141,081 bu; peas, 2e,231 bu. Provisions—pork heavy; sales of 550 bbls at $28 for mess; $26@26 for prime; $30@32 for prime mess. Mess beef quiet; sales of 170 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess and $18@19 for extra mess. Beef hams dull; sales of 5,70 tierces. Beef quiet at $27@29 for prime mess and $30@31 for India mess. Cut meats dull; sales of 35 packages at 10@12c for packed hams; middles quiet and steady; sales of 55 boxes at 16c for long clear. Lard quiet; sales of 300 tierces at 18¾@19c for steam and 17¾@17¾c for kettle rendered; also sales of 500 tierces, August delivery, at 16¾c. Butter steady at 20@30c for western and 30@35 for State. Cheese dull at 8@16c. Freights firmer; wheat per steam 6¾d.

Latest.—Flour market closed heavy and declining. Wheat closed dull and heavy at $1.29 for No 2 spring, and $1.40@1.42 for winter red and amber western. Rye quiet and heavy at 90c for western. Oats closed steady at 52@53c for new Ohio. Corn closed heavy at 84@86c for new mixed western. Pork closed quiet, with sales of 250 bbls at mess at $28. Beef closed nearly. Cut meats closed dull and unchanged. Bacon closed quiet and steady. Lard closed quiet at 16¾@16¾c for good to prime steam. Eggs closed dull and unchanged.

Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Beeves foot up to 9,256 for the week, the largest number ever known. Among them were 2,770 Texans, 3,850 Illinois, 1,960 Kentucky, 650 Ohio and 450 New York. For to day we have 140 cars at One Hundredth street, 113 at Weehawken and 53 at Communipaw, making a total of 5,300 head. Trade good for fat stock at 16¾c. very few picked at 17c, fair at 15c, Texans at 8@12c; so many Texans keep the average price down to 11c; some cattle were unsold to-night; no change in prime, but thin go slowly at a decline of a ¼@¾c; one hundred Texans 5¾ cwt sold at 8¾c, two hundred better Texans, same weight, at $50, with 50 fat, 7 cwt, at 9¾c; 130 Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, at 10c@10¼c. Sheep—receipts for the week 32,500 head; for to-day 10,000 head; market good, nearly all the stock selling; sheep sold at 4¾@ 5¾c; lambs 7@9¾c; a few extras at 9¾c; a car four-year-olds sheep, 75 pounds, sold at 5¾c; a car fat, 90 pounds, at 6¾c; a car thin, 50 pound Ohio lambs, at 7c; a car 62 pound Canadas at 9¾c; many culls at about 3 dollars. Hogs count 10,000 for the week and 4250 to-day; market weak at 12¾@13¼ for most weights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 29.—Hogs active and steady at $9@10 for pigs to choice to smooth. Cattle $4.00@8.25 for common Texan to choice smooth shipping steers.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Cattle; choice scarce and very firm at 4@5¾c for medium to choice. Hogs in brisk demand at 8¾@10c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 28.—Exchange unchanged. Flour dull at $4.50@5.00 for spring extra. Wheat fairly active at $1.12@1.13 for new No. 1, and $1.11@1.12 for No. 2 do in store; $1.00@ 1.02 for old; $1.11@1.12½ for new No. 2 seller September, closing at inside this afternoon irregular at $1.09@1.10 for seller September. Corn easier at 39¾c lower, closing at 66¾c for cash No. 2 this evening and dull; 67@67¾c for seller September. Oats 4@5c higher, closing at 37¾@38c for fresh receipts. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2 closed at 69¾c. Barley fairly active and closing at $1.11 for No. 2. Highwines opened dull and closed firm at 88c for wood bound. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Receipts for the past 48 hours, 4220 bbls flour; 72,700 bush wheat; 97,620 bush corn; 92,788 bush oats; 9967 bush rye; 43,805 bush barley; 2290 hogs. Shipments—4851 bbls flour; 105,700 bush wheat; 108,852 bush corn; 57,400 bush oats; 1851 bush rye; 4896 bush barley; 3076 hogs. Freights firmer at 4c on oats, 5c on corn, 5¾c on wheat by sail to Buffalo.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Flour dull, closing unsettled, with family at $5.50@5.75 and extra at $5.25@5.50. Wheat dull: red $1.10 and Nos. 1 and 2, $1.15. Corn dull and unchanged at 76@77c. Oats unchanged and dull at $1.10@ 1.50 for new. Rye 80@83c. Barley $1.15@1.20. Cotton dull and prices nominal, with middling at 18¾c. Whiskey dull at 90@91c, but the demand is light, and in order to sell largely lower rates would have to be accepted. Provisions dull and prices are nominal, with no demand. Pork mess held at $28.50. Bulk Meats 15@16c. Bacon 14@15½c. Lard 16c. Sugar cured hams 23¾@24½c. Linseed Oil dull at 98@$1. Lard Oil $1.17@1.20. Petroleum 24@25c for refined. Butter unchanged at 28@28½c. Eggs 17c and dull. Sugar and Coffee unchanged and steady. Gold 110¾. Sterling Exchange dull and lower at 1-10 to 50 buying and par selling. Money steady at 6@10 per cent.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Cotton dull and nominal. Hemp and Bagging steady and unchanged. Flour dull and easier with super at $4.25@4.50, extra at $4.65@4.75, double extra at $5.25@5.50 and family $6.00@7.00. Wheat: irregular No 2 red fall $1.12@1.15; No. 1 $1.30@ 1.32; No. 2 white $1.23@1.24. Corn dull; prime mixed 66@67c; No 2 do 67@68c; choice yellow 72c. Highwines weak at 92@93c. Provisions dull. Mess Pork $28.00@29.00. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear rib 17¾c; clear sides 18@18¾ @18¾c. Lard nominal at 16c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—Cotton at 19¾@ 19¾c for uplands with small business. Flour in light demand; superfine $5.25@5.75; extra $5.75 @6; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $6.25@6.75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $6.75@7.50; fancy brands $7.75@8.50. Wheat very flat and large receipts; new western red $1.41@1.44; Michigan $1.44@1.48. Whiskey firmer 90@90c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, August 29.—The dry goods trade is generally active in all its departments and prices rule steady, having apparently reached the low water mark. Prints are looking up, but it will be difficult to establish any higher rates of prices than those recently prevalent, notwithstanding the cost of grey cloths.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 29.—Bagging firm. Hemp and Flax 29@30. Yarns firm; middling Perfection Flour quiet; extra family $5.50. Whisky dull at 90@92c. Tobacco; sales of 50 hogsheads at $5@5.50 for lugs; $5.75@6.75 for low to good leaf.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, August 29.—Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 red $1.30; No. 2 nominal. Corn lower; No. 1 mixed 82c; No. 2 80c. Oats nominal at 39@44c. Petroleum dull and but little doing; holders and buyers apart; crude $1.00@ 1.15 per barrel; refined at 22@22½c for large lots.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 29.—Cotton nominal at 18¾c; receipts, 93 bales; exports, 56 bales. Flour quiet; superfine $5.50. Corn 80@85c. Oats 45@50c. Hay $24. Lard 17¾@18c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13c, sides 18c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, August 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat weak at $1.25 for No. 1; $1.00 for No. 2. Oats dull at 36½c for No. 2. Barley steady at $1 for No. 2.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 29.—Cotton dull and unchanged at 19¼c for middlings. Whiskey dull at 90@91c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, August 29.—Corn is better and quiet with No. 1 at 83c. Oats dull and a shade lower with No. 1 at 43c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Cotton is unchanged, with middling at 17¾@17¾c; net receipts, 931 bales; exports 3,422.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Aug. 28.—22 cars ore, Shoenberger B & C Coil car same, McKnight P & Co; 12 cars ore, Lewis O & P; 2 do do, Park Bro; 2 cars do Zug & C; 160 bloome, Nimick & C; 30 bbls apples, Voigt M & Co; 12½ bxs sauce, J Lippencott; 2 bxs glass, Bakewell P & Co; 1 book case H J Gowen; 1 bdl carpets, Heid & Wilson; 2 do W Haslege & Co; 3 h ware, Johnston C & Co; 8 bell ws, Lindsay S & E; 8 cars ice, W Scott & Son; 1 casks mdse, W Gazzam; 1 bdls mdse, Park Bros & Co; 13 rolls leather, G N Hoffstott; 2 cars stone, J L L Knox; 1 car s pipe, H H Collins; 51 bbls oil, Shanahan; 100

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

To Loan—$1,000 on good property in Pittsburgh or Allegheny. Address box 641 Pittsburgh P. O., giving location of property. 4t

Prof. H. S. Phillips, of Burgettstown, has been elected Principal of the Brownsville Union School.

Business Notice—A. Leggate, Auctioneer, announces that he has returned, and is now prepared to receive business visitors at his office, 159 Federal street.

The little boy, son of Mr. John Retzel, of Connellsville, who was bitten by a snake Saturday morning, was reported by Dr. Newcomer, the attending physician, out of danger, yesterday.

Seminary Hill—If it is the intention of the Park Commissioners to improve Seminary Hill, it would be policy, we think, to stop the brick manufacturers from digging away and undermining the eastern slope.

Completed—The track of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway having been extended to the corner of Grant and Liberty streets, the cars will commence running through to that point this morning.

Slight Fire—About half-past three o'clock the roof of a house at No. 36 Third avenue took fire. An alarm was sounded by which the fire department responded, and soon quenched the flames. The damage was slight.

Fine residence on New Brighton road at public sale. Special attention is directed to the sale on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock, of the Rev. Joseph H. Kent's elegant property on the New Brighton road. There are 2¾ acres and a good dwelling, situated in a delightful locality. See advertisement on first page, by A. Leggate, auctioneer.

Messrs. Editors—After repeated solicitations from a number of my fellow citizens to whose judgment I feel constrained to defer, I hereby submit my name to the Republican Convention for nomination for the office of County Commissioner.

tf JOHN A. SCOTT.

Wanted—Five good canvassers for Allegheny county, for the "Photographic Family Record," a fine engraving 29x24 inches in size, with ten oval spaces for photographs of parents and children, or near and dear friends. The best selling work ever published. Call on or address Amos Stevens, 119 Wood street.

Recruits—The Mayor yesterday forwarded a squad of eight able bodied men to the Workhouse, as follows: James McTiernan, sixty days; Richard Jackson, sixty days; Henry Widner, thirty days; William McBride, twenty days; Henry Joyce, four months; George Cooper, twenty days; Thos. Herron, thirty days; Joseph Watson, sixty days.

Arrest With a "Billy."—Saturday night, Michael Mograw got into an altercation in a saloon, in the Fifteenth ward, when some one struck him on the head with a billy, inflicting a severe wound. His scalp was cut to the skull for a distance of about five inches. He was removed to the office of Dr. Clark, where his wound were dressed.

Sable.—The Economy Society, through their Trustees, Messrs. Henrici & Senz, have, with characteristic munificence, quietly contributed five hundred dollars to the fund being raised here by our patriotic German fellow citizens for the relief of those made widows and orphans in the war of the Fatherland against the French, the great disturber of the peace of nations.

Recovered.—Yesterday a gentleman while passing along Webster avenue, picked up the mortgage bond for $2,500, the promissory note for $600, and other valuable papers stolen from Mr. Cline, an account of which we published a few days since. They were left at the Mayor's office, where they have since been recovered as yet, and Ward will be tried for the robbery, at the approaching term of Court.

Shall Fractured.—A serious accident occurred at Kloman's rolling mills, in the Fifteenth ward, on Saturday evening, by which Mr. Samuel McClung, a "bar roller," was seriously if not fatally injured. He was working at the large rolls when, by some means, the bar of iron he was holding "took a turn" and threw him violently against the end of the rolls, fracturing his skull and inflicting other serious injuries. He was removed to his residence on Forty-fifth street, where he was attended by Dr. Clark.

We have received Lloyds' double map of Europe and America. It is a large square map about forty-eight by fifty inches, and forms a sort of Eden, with the landscape on one side and America on the other, and is intended to be hung by a patent pulley by which either side can be brought in front by the pulling of a cord. The map of Europe has all the most important fortresses of France and Germany marked in red, and is very valuable as a reference in these war times. The publishers of the Lloyds as map publishers has for years been very high, their maps of the various seats of war during the late Indian mutiny received very high commendation from leading generals, and we do not think that this well earned reputation will be damaged by the maps before us.

We understand that it is proposed to abolish the bridge at the point where the Greensburg turnpike crosses the Pennsylvania road at East Liberty, in order to render the road more level, thus obviating the necessity of taking the road to cross the track themselves. This we consider a step altogether in the wrong direction. One of the worst hills in the county should be improvement, and while it is very doubtful whether the slight grade to and from the present bridge is any more objectionable or agreeable than the jolting attendant upon track crossing, it is very certain that the present method is vastly more safe. In fact, that very crossing is one of the few hereabouts that are not so dangerous as to be a disgrace to the city authorities to allow to exist. The crossing at Shady Lane in East Liberty is the worst man-trap we ever had the felicity of beholding in a locality of any sort of a community, and if the bridge be taken away, the pike crossing will be little better. In consequence of the dangerous crossing a track is compelled either to bridge or tunnel it, in others a swinging bar and a flag-man are obliged to be posted at all crossings whether in city or country. The bridge and tunneling plan has our preference, but by one would be better than the Pennsylvania system of letting people take care of themselves and look out for the locomotive. We protest against any such improvements as the removal of the bridges or any of the one or two others of a similar nature in the vicinity.

Free Fight.

A free fight occurred at the corner of Forty-eighth and Butler streets on Saturday evening, in which Leopold Hunt and Thomas Bagley were the principals. They disagreed over a game of cards, and attempted to settle the difficulty by a fight, which was participated in by all present, and "a high old time" was the result. Hunt and Bagley were arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Nicholas, who imposed a fine of $25 on the former, and $50 on the latter.

A Fine Drive.

It is not generally known on this side of the river that the Plankroad along the valley of Butcher's Run—or the Perrysville Road by the "Run" or lower route—has undergone extensive repairs, and is now one of the finest drives out of either city. Our Allegheny friends in taking a fine turn out this route now so attractive on account of its easy grade and smooth surface. Many wayside improvements have been made and others are projected. Among others the new Mansion House and grounds of Mr. Geo. Evans, now nearly ready for occupancy, will challenge attention as exhibiting the good taste of the proprietor and destined to be the seat of his characteristic hospitality.

Mortuary Report.

The following is the report of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending August 28th, 1870, as returned by J. Guy McCandless, M. D., Health Physician:

Causes of Death: Accident, 2; Apoplexy, Cerebral, 3; Abscess, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Cancer, 1; Concussion of Brain, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Cholera Infantum, 3; Convulsions, 4; Cyanosis, 1; Consumption of Lungs, 13; Debility, 3; Diphtheria, 1; Dysentery, 2; Scarlet Fever, 1; Typhoid Fever, 2; Hemorrhage from Lungs, 1; Inflammation of Lungs, 3; Inflammation of Lungs—Congestion, 1; Inflammation of Peritoneum, 1; Inflammation of Veins, 2; Inanition, 2; Nervous Prostration, 1; Marasmus, 1; Old Age, 1; Unknown, 1; Whooping Cough, 1; still Born, 2.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 13; from one to two, 4; from two to five, 5; from five to ten, 3; from fifteen to twenty, 1; from twenty to thirty, 3; from thirty to forty, 3; from forty to fifty, 1; from fifty to sixty, 6; from sixty to seventy, 2; from seventy to eighty, 1. Males, 28; females, 13; white, 39; colored, 2; total, 41.

Burglar in Allegheny.

Burglaries in Allegheny, as well as this city, have of late become such frequent occurrences that we are tired publishing them, but as the police are unable to prevent them or capture the burglars, it is necessary, we suppose, that the citizens should be apprised of the fact. Between the hours of 10 and 11 Sunday morning the boarding house of Mrs. Leonard, at No. 101 South avenue, was entered and robbed of silver spoons and other valuables amounting to over $100.

The house of Mr. W. W. McClelland was visited the same morning, and the thieves attempted to gain an entrance through a chamber window, but were met with a reception unanticipated. Mr. McClelland heard them at the window, and after waiting a few moments saw one of them with his face against the glass. Having provided himself with a revolver, he fired at the fellow, and subsequently saw him get up and run away. Mr. McClellan ran out of the house, but the fellow had made good his escape.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, August 29, 1870:

Elizabeth F. Denny to Arthur Hobson, et al August 26, 1870, 50 by 120 feet on Beech street, Second ward, Allegheny city, with buildings. $2,875 50

John R. Brigler to Emma Vandergrift, June 28, 1870, 47 by 130 feet on Fourth avenue, city of Pittsburgh, with buildings. $5,000

John D. Scully to Joseph W. Mitchell, August 26, 1870, 16 by 28 feet on Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Twenty-third ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $2,750

Carl Brietsch to Augustus Weier, August 24, 1870, 20 by 70 feet 20 inches on Jefferson street, Second ward, Allegheny. $450

John D. Breetsch to Ludwig Weier, August 24, 1870, 22 by 76 feet on Duncan street, Eleventh ward, Pittsburgh, with buildings. $1,400

Wm. M. Carter to James Carter, August 26th, 1870, 20 acres in Union Township, Allegheny county. $1,000

Paul H. Mocke, trustee, to Thomas Molloy, August 16th, 1870, lot No. 8 in plan of Hoboken, Indiana township. $650

Duncan Gallagher to Alexander Patterson, August 17, 1870, 146 feet, 6 by 365 feet 6 inches on Ohio street, Allegheny City. $17,000

Leland R. McAvoy to Wm. Kramer, January 7, 1870, lot in Diamond, Pittsburgh, 24 by 120. $24,000

CITY COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday morning, August 29, 1870, at 9 o'clock P. M.

Select Council.

The following members were present: Messrs. Ahlborn, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Burgwin Hill, Coffin, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Gross, Hartman, Herron, House, Jones, E. P., Jones, Isaac, Kelso, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, McCarthy, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, Wainwright, S. J., White.

On motion of Mr. Coffin, Mr. Gross was called to the chair.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Coffin presented the petition of Mansfield & Fitzsimmons asking permission to erect an iron-clad building on Second avenue. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. House—a petition of the managers of the Young Men's House, asking for an abatement of city tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Mr. White—a petition for a water pipe on Locust street, between Marion and Van Braam streets. Referred to the Water Committee.

Mr. Morrow—a petition for the grading of Bluff stret. Referred to the Committee on Streets.

Also a petition for a drop at the corner of Fifth avenue and Chatham streets. Referred.

Also a petition for the removal of the bay scales from the present location to the site of the new Market House. Referred.

Also a resolution authorizing the erection of three gas lamps on Fifth avenue. Referred.

Also, petition for water pipe on Gist street. Referred.

Mr. Friday, a remonstrance against the erection of a frame building at the corner of Twenty-first and Railroad streets. Referred.

Mr. Laufman petition for a change of grade on Larimer avenue. Referred to the Committee on Roads.

Mr. Aiken, a petition for the opening and grading of Amberson avenue. Accepted and referred.

Mr. Gross, (Mr. Coffin in the Chair,) a petition for the removal of the bridge on Penn avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

PENN AVENUE.

Mr. Aiken, a communication from the Penn avenue Commissioners, with accompanying plans, &c.

A motion was made to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. Burgwin asked for the reading of the papers.

The communication set forth the fact that the avenue at one point was one hundred feet wide and at another only forty-five, and in order that the curb line might be made straight, it asked that the road way might be paved forty-six feet wide. Accepted.

Mr. Lloyd, a petition from the Penn avenue Commissioners for the passage of an ordinance requiring persons owning property on Penn avenue to put in water and gas pipes on the aforesaid avenue before the wood pavement is made, and providing funds permission for opening the said street be granted by Councils only, and that no permission be granted to any one who neglects to do it for a period of two years after the pavement is laid. Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

BUSINESS TAX.

Mr. McEwen presented a communication from the City Controller, R. D. McGwen, Esq., relative to reduction of business tax. Referred to the Finance Committee with power to act.

THE WATER WORKS.

Mr. Lloyd, Chairman of the Water Committee, presented the report of the Water Committee, which was ordered to be printed in the papers ordered to do the city printing.

Mr. Lloyd, a petition praying for the issue of $250,000 water bonds in accordance with the act relative thereto.

Read. Twice, and upon motion of Mr. Morrow it was ordered to be printed in the papers authorized to do the city printing.

MARKET COMMITTEE.

Mr. McEwen, Chairman of the Market Committee, presented the following report:

The Market Committee submit the following report for the month of July, 1870:

RECEIPTS IN CLERK'S DEPARTMENT.

Previously reported to June 30	$ 9,411 15
Receipts for month of July.	3,652 65
Total for first six months	$13,063 80
IN SUPERINTENDENT'S DEPARTMENT.	
Receipts to June 30,	$11,223 53
" from City Hall for July	80 00
Total for six months	$14,296 38
Receipts reported in City Hall for July	$27,330 16
EXPENSES.	
To June 30	$ 2,700 04
Expenses for July.	586 90
Total expenses for six months	$ 3,286 94

In compliance with the resolution of Councils, your Committee have had the memorial of the Subsistence Committee of the war prisoners confined in City Hall copied in keeping with the other paintings of the hall.

The contract for the building of the Fifth avenue market house, which was authorized at the last meeting of Councils, has been awarded by the Committee to Mr. Malone for the sum of $37,353 63, to be completed by January 15, 1871, with security in the sum of $20,000. The estimate of the cost of the erection of the market house was based on the figures of the lowest bidder, but the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, who finally withdrew, and afterwards it was awarded to the next highest bidder who also withdrew. The contract was finally closed with the third highest bidder. We state this in order that the public may ask the Committee why, after adding a small amount to the estimate of the market house. The work has been commenced and is progressing favorably.

Read and accepted.

GAS LIGHTING.

Mr. Shipton, Chairman of the Gas Committee, presented his monthly report of said committee, recommending the erection of lamps at a number of places where the same are required, which report, on motion of Mr. Shipton, the committee ordered to have the lamps erected.

ALLEGHENY WHARF.

Mr. Kirk presented the report of the Committee on Allegheny wharf, setting forth the receipts and expenditures as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Paid to Treasurer during July	$764 67
" August to date	568 00
Total	$1,332 67

EXPENDITURES.

Wharf Master's salary.	$83 33
Laborers	60 50
Lighting, &c	75 75
Sign Boards	8 00
Total	$189 58

Report accepted and filed.

ROAD COMMITTEE.

Mr. E. P. Jones presented the following:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Roads respectfully submit the following report of business transacted since the last meeting of Councils:

Ordinance for the opening of Anderson, Webster and Morgan streets in the Thirteenth ward.

Contracts for grading and construction of board walks on the following streets were awarded to the lowest bidders:

Wilkins avenue, from Fifth avenue to Shady Lane to Marshall, Fowler & Co. at 37c per cubic yard; Roup street to same parties at 25c per cubic yard; Clay alley to J. B. O'Neil at 25c per cubic yard; board walk on Roup street to Louis Peottlieborg at 35c per lineal foot; board walk on Ellsworth avenue, Allen Lane to Matterly, Addis & Co. at 35c per lineal foot.

The expenditures per warrants to

August 28th, 1870, were $29,612 35

Balance in fund. $6,387 65

The report was accepted and filed.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Burgwin, chairman of the special committee appointed July 25th, to whom was referred a statement of the Treasurer and Controller of the city, with instructions to report whether the ordinance of February 7th, 1870, has been complied with by the Treasurer respectfully report:

That the sum of $391,899 67 being the balance due the city by the Treasurer on the 25th day of July, 1870, as it appeared on the books of the Controller's office on the 25th day of July, deposited by the Treasurer in the banks chosen by the City Councils under the ordinance referred to, and the interest at the interest at the contract rate from the 30th day of July.

That on the first day of April, 1870, at which time, according to the recent ruling of the Court of Common Pleas, the Treasurer should have made his deposit in bank as provided in the ordinance, the balance to the city's credit in the Controller's office was $347,656 12 and we hereto annex a schedule showing what the balance continued to be in said office each month afterwards until the money was actually deposited in bank by the Treasurer.

In addition to the above, we have called the Treasurer the amount of interest which the city would have gained, had the ordinance been complied with from the first, and if so whether Councils should take steps to enforce such claim, are questions which your Committee did not consider as coming within the scope of their instructions. They therefore simply report the facts, leaving Councils to take such action, if any, as they may deem the best interests of the city demand. It may be proper to add that the interest thus lost to the city we would have been in round numbers about $5,500.

Mr. Your Committee also report that there is a fund belonging to the city, arising from the sale of Water Extension Bonds, which has never been in the hands of the Treasurer. The circumstances, as stated to us, are briefly as follows: About a year ago the Controller, perceiving that there was, and for some time probably would be, a considerable sum unexpended balance, arising from the sale of the Water Extension Bonds, and there being then no ordinance providing for the deposit of the city's funds as required, in the advice and consent of the Finance Committee made arrangements with McVay & Co., who, in charge of a sale of these bonds, by which, on their giving abundant security, the proceeds of the same were to lie in their hands at interest, and payable on demand, instead of passing into the hands of the Treasurer, where they would have been without interest.

The proceeding your committee are of opinion was irregular but we were also satisfied that it was done from the best motives and which has been results, bringing a gain to the city about $1700. Notice has been given to McVay & Co. to pay over to the City Treasury the amount deposited with them, and they have accordingly paid in $60,000, the remaining to be paid in at the rate of $10,000 a week.

Your Committee, in behalf of the whole committee would direct the attention of Councils. It is the fund in the Treasurer's hands, arising from assessments for the grading and paving of streets and the construction of sewers.

Under the practice, not only this but of former Treasurers, on account of the fund is kept by the Controller, nor has any portion of it been deposited to the city's credit in bank.

Your Committee would say that the whole fund is kept by the Treasurer, but a separate account with each street or sewer assessment, consequently your Committee could not, without a great deal of trouble, inform themselves as to what is the balance, if any, may have been in the Treasurer's hands at any particular time.

The Treasurer informs us that, as a general thing, he has been in advance of the fund. However this may be, your Committee are of opinion that the whole system under which street and sewer assessments are collected and contractors paid is defective, and they commend the subject to your careful consideration.

Accompanying the report was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter committed to them.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

On motion of Mr. Shipton, that portion of the resolution in relation to the interest on the money was referred to the Finance Committee, and that relative to street assessments to Street Committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Aiken an ordinance for the opening of Anderson avenue and appointing viewers. Read three times and passed.

Also an ordinance for the grading of Amberson avenue. Passed finally.

Mr. Morrow an ordinance appointing viewers on the opening of Forbes street. Read three times and passed.

Also an ordinance regulating the speed of boats on the Monongahela river inside the city limits. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Laufman an ordinance changing the place of holding the election in the Nineteenth ward, from School House No. 2, to the Highland School House. Read three times and passed.

An ordinance passed in C. C. changing the place of holding elections in the Twentieth and Twenty-first wards, was concurred in.

Mr. Littell, a petition from the citizens on Ninth street for a change of grade on said street from Penn avenue to Duquesne Way, accompanying which was an ordinance providing for the same. The petition was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the ordinance passed to a second reading.

Mr. Thompson moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Shipton moved an amendment providing that the city be required to pay no part of the expense of said change of grade.

After considerable discussion, the amendment was adopted and the ordinance as amended was passed finally.

Mr. McMahon, an ordinance for the opening of Valley street. Laid over.

Also a resolution requiring contractors bidding for work for the city to send in bonds with their bids. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Burgwin, a resolution regulating the blowing of steam whistles within the city limits. Lost.

Mr. Aiken, a petition for the opening of Liberty avenue, and an ordinance providing for the same. Read three times and passed.

Mr. E. P. Jones, an ordinance providing for the opening of Branch street. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Coffin, an ordinance providing for the widening of Forty-second street from Butler street to the river.

A motion to suspend the rules and pass the ordinance finally was lost, and the ordinance laid over under the rules.

An ordinance for the grading and paving of Forty-second street was read twice and laid over.

On motion adjourned.

Common Council.

President Tomlinson called this branch to order at half past two o'clock. The following members answered to the call of the roll:

Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barton, Batchelor, Beckman, Black, Bradley, Carroll, Caskey, Creegan, Daum, Diamond, Dietrich, Duff, Fedder, D. L. Fleming, Fulton, Gazzam, Jamison, Jones, Kohne, Lang, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Moseley, McCandless, McCoy, McKelvey, Negley, Oliver, H. W., Pender, Prestley, Ramsey, Reichert, Reineman, Seitz, Shoeb, Sims, Smith, Sneathen, Snodgrass, Verner, Wallace and President Tomlinson.

Business was then proceeded with, when, on motion of Mr. Morgan, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mr. Arthurs presented a petition from Mr. Lossier for exoneration from business tax. Referred to Finance Committee.

Also, report of viewers on Herron avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Moseley, petition for gas lamp on Forbes street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. D. L. Fleming, petition for gas lamp on Wylie street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Miller, resolution for appointment of special committee of five to select a site for a market house for Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Miller, an ordinance supplementary to an ordinance for the collection of assessments for street improvement. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Miller, petition for opening a portion of Boundary Street. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Batchelor, petition for the laying down of a board walk on the south side of Fifth avenue to Shady Side. An ordinance accompanied the same. Read three times and passed finally under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Batchelor, an ordinance for changing the place of holding election in the Twentieth ward to the office of Moreland and Mitchell. Passed finally.

Mr. Batchelor, petition asking for the removal of the bridge across Fifth avenue, at East Liberty. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Barton, memorial of Colvin & Mann's on concrete pavements. Referred to Road Committee.

Mr. Morgan, ordinance to change place of election in Twenty-fifth ward, to Engine-house, on Frankstown road. Passed finally.

Mr. Kohne, petition for opening of Hazlewood avenue. Accompanied by an ordinance. Petition accepted and laid over.

Also, petition for the opening of Franks street. Referred to Street Committee.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Morgan, from the Street Committee, reported the following business, which was disposed of as noted:

Report of viewers on Ellsworth avenue, approved; report of viewers on Dallas avenue, with protest accompanying the same. The original report was set aside and an ordinance passed authorizing the appointment of three new viewers to take another review.

NEW SURVEY PLANS.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., called up the report of the Survey Committee, with business which was disposed of as follows: An adverse report to the petition for the establishment and grade of Penn avenue from Main street to Forty-fifth street; ordinance laid on the table; an ordinance for the vacation of Allequippa street from Bellefield avenue to Boundary street; laid over; plan of grades of Webster, Wylie and Bedford avenues and Franklin, Jones, Morgan and Bridge streets; plan of Negley Run road; central plan of lots laid out by C. H. Lovejoy; plan of Boundary street to Monongahela river; Bainer's plan of lots for the continuation of streets to Ellsworth avenue, as drawn; Blair's plan change in the line of Fourth street, as drawn. All of these plans were approved. The committee returned a new plan for the widening of Miller street, with recommendation that it be referred to the Street Committee. Approved. The expenditures for the month of August were $8,819 67. Balance on hand, $4,180 37.

The report was adopted.

PETITIONS AGAIN.

Mr. McKelvy offered a petition for privilege to erect an iron-clad building corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley accompanied by an ordinance. Petition accepted and ordinance passed.

Mr. McKelvy, resolution instructing Market Committee to purchase a site for market house in Twelfth ward. Carried after considerable discussion.

Mr. Oliver Jr. offered plan of East Liberty. Approved.

Also, petition from Lewis King for permission to erect a partial iron-clad building in the Eleventh ward. Referred to Committee on Wooden Buildings with power to act.

ORMSBY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Also, petition from the incorporators of Ormsby and Pittsburgh Passenger Railway, asking for the right of way over certain streets. The petition was accompanied by an ordinance which was read.

Mr. Carroll presented a remonstrance against the granting of the privilege to lay the track on Third avenue as contemplated. All the papers were referred to the Railroad Committee.

CALLED UP.

Mr. Morgan called up the ordinance for the opening of Arch street, from Cassett to Cliff street, which after some discussion was passed finally.

Mr. Barton called up the report of the Special Committee in reference to purchase of Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road. The report was accompanied by a resolution authorizing the purchase of the same for $40,000. Report approved and resolution adopted.

Mr. Morgan called up the ordinance in relation to driving cattle, &c., along Fifth avenue, but passed it by.

The gentleman gave a thrilling account of a raid made by the horned quadrupeds upon a Fifth avenue oyster establishment during the morning. The sympathies of the Fathers were aroused and in a fervor of feeling the ordinance was passed.

Mr. Seibert offered an ordinance granting citizens of the Seventeenth ward authority to erect brick buildings with wooden studding in that locality during 1870.

Mr. Moorhead called up the ordinance for grading and paving Miller street, Eleventh ward. Passed finally.

Mr. Morgan presented an ordinance granting Lindsay, Murray & Co. privilege to erect iron clad addition to their machine shop, corner Penn street and Bell alley. Passed under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Oliver, Jr., called up the ordinance for the partial grading of Cassett street. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Arthurs moved to reconsider the adoption of the report of viewers on Larimer avenue, and refer the report to the Committee on Surveys. Carried.

In all business not otherwise noted, the Common Council concurred.

On motion, adjourned.

After a Policeman.

We publish the following communication just as we received it. The writer does not spell very correctly, but his complaint is none the less worthy of consideration on that account:

EDITOR OF GAZZETTE: Thair is one policeeman stayshunned not one hundred miles from the corner of Pen Avenue and old Hand street that is attending his dooty pritty well, but he attends a house on the same stain lokality a grate deel better. He is often seen comin in and goin out of the saim, and is most of his time lofing on its steps. He is a fine fellow; he gess the Mare thinks it right. Chief Bob Hage called there several times to see to matters, but the nuesnce still exists. Will you call the attention of his honor whare his policeeman lofes so much? It is a bad place for him to spend his hours, and the nabors would sooner that he was on the beet in the dooties than encurage so bad a place.

A CITIZEN.

Horses Poisoned.

Some dastardly villain who would murder a man for twenty-five cents, maliciously poisoned two valuable horses belonging to Mr. John Flinn, a well-known contractor of this city, Friday night or Saturday morning last. About four o'clock Mr. Flinn's daughter heard a noise at the stable and on looking out of her chamber window, saw a man leaving the stable. She informed her father of the fact and he repaired to the stable at once and discovered that both of his horses had been poisoned with arsenic, from which they died a few hours after. About a year since Mr. Flinn's stable was set on fire and two horses burned.

The Temperance Reform.

The usual weekly meeting of the Young Men's Temperance Association will be held in their hall at the "Home," Duquesne way, at 8 o'clock to-night. Good speakers will be in attendance. Short and pithy addresses will be made, interspersed with music and singing. Persons who differ from the views and objects of the Association are especially invited. Opportunity will be given such for the expression of their opinions. Ladies are also respectfully invited to attend. The Society desires to enlist the active co-operation of all men an women, old and young, who have at heart the true interest and welfare of our community. Give the Association a crowded house. Admission free.

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES.

Legislative Convention.

The following is the list of delegates chosen to the Legislative Convention so far as we have been able to obtain them:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—Chas. C. Weihl, Josiah Cohen.
Second—Thomas Steel, Thomas P. Houston.
Third—R. W. Mackey, John Gripp.
Fourth—Geo. W. McClung, J. McDonald.
Fifth—W. J. White, C. W. Hunter.
Sixth—Jno. Richardson, Ed. Perry.
Seventh—Chas. Jeremy, James Bonebrake.
Eighth—Geo. B. Chalmers, Samuel Kilgore.
Ninth—J. Richardson, D. Boyd.
Tenth—W. J. Friday, J. H. Jones.
Eleventh—Harry W. Oliver, W. B. Hays, jr.
Twelfth—1st precinct—H. C. Mackrell, W. C. Clark; 2d precinct—J. E. McKelvy, R. Herron.
Thirteenth—T. B. Cluley, J. Cassiday.
Fourteenth—Christ. McGee, Evan Jones.
Fifteenth—Z. Wainwright, W. McKim.
Sixteenth—J. B. Geyer, J. W. Ober.
Seventeenth—E. D. Anderson, Wm. Livingstone.
Nineteenth—J. H. Stewart, J. N. Berline.
Twentieth—H. Baum, R. M. McClaren.
Twenty-first—A. J. Woolshayer, D. Thompson.
Twenty-second—J. Dilworth, W. B. Sneathen.
Twenty-third—W. J. Lewis, W. B. Palmer.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—H. M. Long, M. Ross.
Second—W. Alexander, F. Riddle.
Third—1st precinct—D. L. Smith, H. Tyler.
Third—2nd precinct—J. Bush, C. G. Sauters.
Fourth—1st precinct—H. McNiel, S. A. Lindsey, Jr.
Fourth—2nd precinct—A. G. Ehler, P. Walter.
Fifth—J. Heath, A. Patterson.
Sixth—J. Grenet, F. W. Trimble.
Seventh—
Eighth—Henry Nesmith, Geo. Rotrack.

BOROUGHS.

West Pittsburgh—J. S. Auth, L. Aurin.
Monongahela—W. Jope, F. Reister.
Birmingham—1st precinct—C. Evans, John Phillips.
Birmingham—2nd precinct—Jno. Adams, Phil. Hoerr.
East Birmingham—1st precinct—H. C. Gearing, L. Hahn.
East Birmingham—2nd precinct—Milton Church, Jenkin Jones.
Temperanceville—J. W. Ballantine Alex. Wenger.
Mt. Washington—J. Soffell, S. S. Boggs.
Sharpsburg—R. M. Coyle, C. Thomas.
Ormsby—George Geyer, W. Ferguson.
Allentown—J. H. Pollock, J. F. Grimes.
Sewickley—B. C. Christy, J. W. F. White.
Manchester—W. B. Morrison, H. Berry.
Braddocks—E. J. Allen, Alex. Dempster.
South Pittsburgh—H. B. Miller, W. Shergold.
Union—John Felter, Jonathan Thompson.
Etna—J. H. Jones, Peter Klingersmith.
Elizabeth—J. H. Walker, jr., W. Dougherty.
Turentum—R. S. McCall, John Kennedy.

TOWNSHIPS.

Ross—1st precinct—George H. Holtzman, John McKnight; 2d precinct—A. Eynetting, D. H. Cunningham.
Elizabeth—1st precinct—Samuel Scott, Samuel Carr.
South Fayette—Thomas Collins, J. McElroy.
Moon—H. M. Scott, John Curry.
Harrison—H. A. Millar, J. Wadsworth.
Versailles—Thos. Cowden, J. McCandless.
Patton—Thos. McMasters, Allen Means.
East Deer—John Kennedy, James Ramaley.
Findley—Thos. Burns, —— Keerins.
Hampton—Samuel Wallace, Jas. Marshall.
Jefferson—Capt. D. O'Neil, Wm. Miller.
Mifflin—Capt. Ephraim Bowman.
Lincoln—Jas. Pierce, B. B. Cornsin.
Marshall—Dr. Crawford, Jas. Robinson.
Stowe—Thos. McCourt, —— Neese.
North Fayette—Geo. T. McKee, Jno. Kelso.
White—Francis Graham, D. Wolfe.
Pine—Thomas Graham, Andrew Kelly.
Robinson—1st precinct—Russell Errett, Jno. Henderson; 2d precinct—John Vernet, Eb. Riddle.
South Versailles—B. B. Coursin, B. Wilson.
Scott—1st precinct—Jno. Ford, William Smythe; 2d precinct—Robert Long, C. S. Fetterman.
Shaler—2d precinct—James Shaw, R. H. Miller.

County Convention.

The following is a list of the delegates chosen to serve in the Convention to nominate candidates for county officers:

PITTSBURGH.

First ward—James Reese, Wm. H. Hunter.
Second—Louis Hauch, Dr. A. Arthurs.
Third—David Sims, John T. Brown.
Fourth—Alex. Littell, Willis Dalzell.
Fifth—W. J. Gilmore, William Wiseman.
Sixth—Richard Jones, Robert Fowler.
Seventh—John McFarland, James Kelly.
Eighth—John Wallace, Henry Cochran.
Ninth—John Froelich, Henry Elkin.
Tenth—Alex. Bell, Michael Beck.
Eleventh—B. F. Kennedy, Jeff. Blake.
Twelfth—First Precinct—J. C. Reyburn, Thomas Howell. Second Precinct—Jno. H. Rigue, F. W. Mackrell.
Thirteenth—Jas. M. Hunter, W. S. Smith.
Fourteenth—Evan Davis, State Senate; Wm. Fifteenth—Gen. A. L. Pearson, Wm Hosack.
Sixteenth—R. H. Smith, Ben. Smith.
Seventeenth—Z. Wainwright, John Smith.
Eighteenth—Wm. M. Morrison, Robert W. Thomas.
Twentieth—Charles Neale, John McCall.
Twenty-first—A. J. Gaunther, R. Graham.
Twenty-second—John D. Bailey, Lewis J. Fleming.
Twenty-third—George T. Oliver, W. McKee.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward—C. F. Ingham, W. D. Bois.
Second—J. P. Sprague, Jas. Hunter.
Third—1st precinct—Jno. Stevens, James McDrier. 2d precinct—Jno. Stevens, Ludwig Shafer.
Fourth—1st precinct—W. M. Porter, W. Porter. 2d precinct—Robert Blair, Christ. Lappe.
Fifth—W. J. Caughey, G. J. Parkins.
Sixth—John Bausch, Wm. Hamer.
Seventh—Wm. Schumacher, J. G. Walker.
Eighth—Henry F. Eggers, Wm. Kreppe.

BOROUGHS.

Allentown—Jno. Barr, J. W. Torney.
Birmingham, 1st precinct—John Eichley, James M'Donald.
Birmingham, 2d precinct.—A. C. Dalzell, P. C. Snyder.
Braddocks—C. C. Fawcett, Geo. Fritz.
East Birmingham, second precinct. Day, Shephard, Dav. Sherung.
McKeesport.—John. W. Patterson, G. W. Gray.
Mt. Washington—George Zefuhs, Samuel Williams.
Monongahela—Richard Perry, N. Brookaw.
Ormsby—H. C. Nulmyer, Mark Donnally.
South Pittsburgh—Henry Moorhead, Fred Kaul.
Sharpsburg—Geo. Brawdy, W. A. Lewis.
Sewickley—Samuel McMasters, Wm. Harbaugh.
Temperanceville—Henry A. Weaver, T. B. Graham.
Union—James Carnahan, James Shade.
West Pittsburgh—D. Edwards, W. Reams.
Etna—Wm. Heiber, A. G. Williams.
Tarentum—Capt. R. D. Haines, A. V. Kipp.
Elizabeth—Jos. Boyd, Capt. W. B. Sprague.

TOWNSHIPS.

Chartiers—Walt. Ferguson, Jas. M'Gonnigle.
Kilbuck—Jacob Bush, Wm. Knoderer.
Leet—Samuel Neeley, Geo. W. Murphy.
Lawrenceville—Capt. Jas. Blair—L. Knipp.
Reserve—W. H. Stimple, Jacob Mutzig.
Robinson—1st precinct—Peter Wilbert. Isaac Ross, 2d precinct—Capt. Grimes.
Scott—1st precinct—Benj. McDowell, R. H. Fife.
Shaler—1st precinct—Wm. Sample, Sr., Wm. Sample, Jr. 2d precinct—John Miller, T. W. Shaw.
Union—J. R. Holmes, M. Gray.
Wilkins—J. S. Stevenson, Wm. Fisher.
Ross—1st precinct—Jno. J. Gillespie, Jno. Brown; 2nd precinct—Wm. Ray, D. P. Highlands.
Patton—Wm. Straw, Thos. Chalfant.
South Versailles—Jake Hill, R. S. Baldridge.
Jefferson—A. W. Foster, Wm. Elliott.
East Deer—F. M. Edmunson, Jno. Henderson.
Scott—Pollock Eaton, J. Martin.
North Fayette—Samuel Dixon, Hugh Wallace.
South Fayette—W. A. Heniott, W. H. McEwen.
Moon—W. H. Guy, W. Srodes.
Pine—A.